

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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{ UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE

M. R. EDWARD BREWIS, 34, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4, has FOR SALE, free of commission, for cash or account:—
30 West India Quay, £100,000; 30, 32, 34, Old Broad St., £250; 10 Union Silver,
£100 fully paid; 45 North Treckerby, 10s.; 50 Bedford Consols; 100 White St.
Vincent; 40 Lucy Phillips; 20 Don Pedro, £250 prem.; 30 Budnick Consols;
St. John del Rey; 50 Prince of Wales, £150; 50 Royalm.

SUMMER HILL.—From the improvements, shares should be secured. See
MIDLAND JOURNAL of the 1st. Inst. Incomparably the cheapest share in the
market.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Established 1836.
 Subscribed capital £2,500,000, in 50,000 shares of £50 each.
 Paid-up capital £959,996. Reserve fund £459,996.
 DIRECTORS.
 NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq., FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.,
 JOHN EDMUND ANDERSON, Esq., EDWARD W. T. HAMILTON, Esq.,
 THOS. TRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq., M.P.,
 PHILIP PATTON BLYTH, Esq., FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.,
 JOHN WILLIAM BURMEISTER, Esq., WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.,
 HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., WILLIAM NICOL, Esq.,
 JOHN FLEMING, Esq.,
 GENERAL MANAGER—William McKewan, Esq.,
 CHIEF INSPECTOR—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.,
 ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER—William Howard, Esq.,
 CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—James Gray, Esq.,
 INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES—H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.,
 SECRETARY—F. Clappison, Esq.,
 HEAD OFFICE,—21, LOMBARD STREET.

At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROPRIETORS, held on THURSDAY, the 6th August, 1868, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following report for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1868, was read by the Secretary.

HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The directors, in submitting to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, have the pleasure to report that, after paying all charges, and interest to customers, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £72,165 12s. 6d. This sum, added to £7810 16s. 2d. brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £79,976 8s. 8d.

They have declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent., with a bonus of 2 per cent., for the half-year, free of income tax (equal to 16 per cent. per annum), which will absorb £75,884 5s. 4d., and leave £4092 3s. 4d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The dividend and bonus (together £1 12s. per share) will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 30th JUNE, 1868.			
Dr.—Capital	£1,000,000	0	0
Installments unpaid, not yet due	40,000	0	0
Reserve fund	500,000	0	0
Installments unpaid, not yet due	40,000	0	0
Amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c.	12,004,477	5	5
Liabilities on acceptances, covered by guarantees and securities	1,676,317	9	11
Profit and loss balance brought from last account	7,810	16	2
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	218,025	13	9
Total	£15,326,623	5	3
Cr.—Cash on hand at head office and branches & with Bank of England	£1,818,501	1	0
Cash placed at call and at notice, covered by securities	1,378,087	17	10
Investments— Government and guaranteed stocks	1,147,106	4	8
Other stocks and securities	60,538	10	8
Discounted bills and advances to customers in town and country	8,886,038	6	7
Liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the bank (as per contract)	1,676,317	9	11
Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings	225,796	1	5
Interest paid to customers	33,029	15	8
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries	101,207	16	9
Total	£15,326,623	5	3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.			
Dr.—Interest paid to customers, as above	£ 33,029	15	8
Expenses, as above	101,207	16	9
Rebate on bills not due, carried to new account	11,622	8	10
Dividend of 6 per cent. for half-year	56,913	4	0
Bonus of 2 per cent.	18,971	1	4
Balance carried forward	4,092	3	4
Total	£225,836	9	11

Cr.—Balance brought forward from last account	£ 7,810	16	2
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	218,025	13	9
Total	£225,836	9	11

We, the undersigned, have examined and approved the above balance-sheet.
 (Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN, R. H. SWAIN, and AUDITORS.
 (Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Chairman.
 (Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Deputy-Chairman.
 Extracted from the minutes. (Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

London and County Bank, July 30, 1868.
 The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

- 1.—That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
- 2.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the board of directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

(Signed) HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, Chairman.
 The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:—

- 3.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.
- (Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Deputy-Chairman.

Extracted from the minutes. (Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
 Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND on the capital of the company, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868, and a BONUS OF TWO PER CENT. will be PAID to the PROPRIETORS, either at the head office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant.
 By order of the Board. W. MCKEWAN, General Manager.
 21, Lombard-street, August 7, 1868.

SMITH AND FORREST,
 ROSIN DISTILLERS, GREASE AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS,
 HOLT TOWN OIL WORKS, MANCHESTER,
 MANUFACTURERS OF VEGETABLE OILS, &c.

ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.
 Wire rope ditto, free from acid, 15s. per cwt. Liquid ditto (between thick and thin), for trams, &c., 8s. to 12s. per cwt.
 SKIP, HUTCH, CORVE, and WAGON OILS, from 8s. to 12s. per cwt.
 TORCH OIL, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon.
 COPPER-SPOUTED QUART LAMPS, &c.; TORCH WICKS, ditto, 6d. per lb.
 PATENT ANTI-CORROSION BLACK VARNISH.
 "Paint Substitute for Wood or Iron," ready for use, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per gallon.
 We shall be glad to furnish a detailed price-list on application.
 Orders by post receive prompt attention.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
 H. STATHAM AND COMPANY,
 MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
 INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA VALVES, &c.,
 WASHERS, BUFFERS, HOSE PIPES, TUBING,
 STEAM PACKING, BELTING,
 BLASTING TUBE FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE POWDER.
 AIR AND WATER PROOF ARTICLES.
 To proprietors of mines, quarries, mills, railway and steamboat companies, and all large consumers, most advantageous terms are offered.
 ANY ARTICLE MADE TO SKETCH OR PATTERN.
 PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
 11, CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER;
 IRWELL WORKS, SALFORD.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
 REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MICHAEL HENRY,
 Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the Author of the "Defence of the Patent Law."
 PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
 Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn.
 Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.
 Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars street.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY,
 No. 7, CROWN CHAMBERS, CROWN COURT,
 THREADNEEDLE STREET,
 CONDUCTED BY W. T. RICKARD,
 (Late MITCHELL and RICKARD), F.C.S., &c.
 Assays and analyses of every description of mineral and other substances, manures, &c.
 Gentlemen going abroad for mining purposes instructed in assaying, and the most improved methods of reducing gold, silver, and other metals.
 MINING PROPERTIES INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON.

THE GREAT NORTHERN MANGANESE COMPANY (LIMITED).

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE BALA MINING COMPANY,
 NEAR BALA, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.
 Capital £15,000 shares of £5 each.

DIRECTORS.
 RICHARD ROBERTS, Esq., Bala, Director of the Bala Banking Company.
 SIR EUSTACE FITZMAURICE PIERCE, Bart., Manchester.
 H. SOUTHAM, Esq., merchant, Manchester and Bala.
 BANKERS.
 THE BALA BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), BALA.
 SOLICITOR.
 ALFRED ORRELL WALMSLEY, Esq., Brown-street, Manchester.
 AGENT AND SECRETARY AT MANCHESTER—MR. J. K. WILLIAMS
 CHIEF OFFICES,—7, SOUTH PARADE, MANCHESTER.

The great success of the above undertaking has induced the directors to offer to the public the remaining 2000 shares at a premium of 10s. per share.
 The next dividend will be from 7½ to 10 per cent., thus affording a safe and permanent investment to parties having capital at command. The business is carefully managed; the working expenses are kept as low as possible; the directors receive no remuneration until the concern has earned and paid to the shareholders in dividend 7½ per cent. per annum; in fact, so sanguine are the directors that this will be one of the most successful enterprises of the present time, and prove that limited companies, when carefully and prudently managed by honest and honourable men, are the safest modes of investment of capital.

The directors have at present contracts offered for manganese that would absorb their entire production for the next two years.
 Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be had of the manager of the Bala Banking Company (Limited), Bala; or of the secretary, at the company's offices, in Manchester.

THE NEW BELDON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each
 (Of which over 2000 shares are already taken.)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.
 Deposit on application 5s. per share, and 5s. on allotment; the remainder subject to calls of 5s. per share, at intervals of not less than three months.
 Applicants not receiving an allotment will have their deposits returned without deduction.

DIRECTORS.
 Major THOS. COOKE, 13, Westbourne Grove-terrace, Bayswater, W.
 H. GROSVENOR CLECH, Esq., Lavender-hill, Surrey, S.
 Capt. CHARLES BORLASE, Raleigh Club, W.
 GEORGE DEMAIN, Esq., Bolton Abbey, near Skipton.
 WALLACE JAMES HARDING, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple, E.C.
 BANKERS.
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.
 Messrs. BUTLER and J. E. SMITH, 17, East Parade, Leeds.

SECRETARY.
 Mr. ROBERT W. SMITH.

OFFICES.
 15, FINSBURY PLACE SOUTH, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.

The mining property belonging to this company is situated near Blanchland, in the Township of Newbiggin, in the western division of the County of Northumberland, and is held under a lease from H. C. Silvester, Esq., for a term of 49 years, with the option of renewal, commencing on the 22nd of August, 1859, and ending on the 22nd of August, 1908, at a minimum yearly rent of £100, redeemable out of the royalty or dues of 1-16th, extending over the whole term of the lease.

The property comprises a surface area of about 1700 statute acres, commencing near Haybridge, and running west to the north boundary by Riddichaw's Hope, and is bounded on the east by a brook called the Reddon Burn; on the south-west by a river called Beldon Burn, which divides the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and falls into the River Derwent, within the boundary of the property; and on the west by a stream called the Cross Beldon Burn.

The Sheldon Mines, which now belong to the Derwent Mining Company, are immediately adjoining to Reddon Burn, and have been worked for several hundred years. Large quantities of ore have been raised, and are now being raised from the lower stratum of the Old Sheldon, New Sheldon, Fellgrove, and Standalone veins (all of which run through this company's property in maiden ground, for a distance of upwards of two miles to the west). A few miles further to the west are the Allenhead Mines, belonging to W. B. Beaumont, Esq., M.P., which are said to be the richest mines in the kingdom. Two of the above-named veins running through this company's property have been worked in these mines, and have been very productive. There are also several north and south veins, intersecting all the nine or ten east and west veins nearly at right angles. One of the north and south veins, called Burn-hieldhaugh, has produced large quantities of ore at a short distance to the north of this grant.

The former proprietors have made considerable progress in developing the mines, having sunk two shafts (a drawing and an engine-shaft) to the depth of 60 fms., and to the bottom of the great limestone. They have erected a water-wheel with the requisite pumping apparatus; and have also laid down crushing and dressing machinery of superior quality and modern construction.

At the depth of 25 fms. the Beldon Shields veins was cut, and ore of the value of £3000 was raised in a short time, realising a profit of upwards of £500. This vein now stands 4 ft. wide, and is very productive.
 The late proprietors having developed the mine and erected the requisite machinery, as above explained, at a cost of upwards of £10,000, were unable to proceed with the working of the mines owing to the want of capital. They have, therefore, disposed of the property, including machinery, plant, &c., to this company on the following reasonable terms:—£2250 to be paid to them in cash, and 2000 paid-up shares to be allotted to them. The £2250 will be devoted by the late proprietors to paying off the balance of their debts, a large part of which consists of arrears of rent, which may be hereafter worked out by this company in royalty according to the terms of the lease, as above stated.

In addition to the property above described the company will have the option of purchasing, on the most reasonable terms, another tract of mining ground in the neighbourhood (comprising several thousand acres) equally valuable. It is a well-known fact that the British mines, carefully selected, are one of the safest and best paying investments; 21 of such mines having, on an outlay of £452,825, returned in dividends the enormous sum of £6,136,541.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the plan of the property, and specimens of the ore, may be seen at the company's office, 15, Finsbury Place South, Moorgate-street, E.C.
 Applications for shares should be made at once, as the directors will proceed to allot forthwith, in order of application.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the secretary, at the offices of the company, or of the solicitors.

BIRMINGHAM FINANCIAL COMPANY (LIMITED),

OFFICES,—WATERLOO STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

CAPITAL,—HALF A MILLION.

Reserve fund, 12,000.

ADVANCES made upon approved real and other securities.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS on Wagon Leases and other contracts purchased or advances made thereon.

HENRY ALLBUTT, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

EMPOWERED by Special ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 74.

Terminating annual premiums and sums assured payable during life.

PECULIAR ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO POLICY HOLDERS BY THIS SOCIETY.

The profits applied—first, in extinguishing the premiums AT A GIVEN DATE, and afterwards in making the policy PAYABLE DURING LIFE; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional premium.

ANDREW FRANCIS, Secretary.

WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED

from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their very liberal support for so many years, and informs them that he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A. JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY

Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument

Manufacture, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS, LEVELS, TRAVELLING AND PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, MEASURING CHAINS AND TAPES, ASSAYERS' SCALES AND WEIGHTS, &c.

GAUGE COUNTERS, and, in short, every description of Instruments used in SURVEYING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c.

Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

CREASE'S NEW AND IMPROVED PNEUMATIC TUNNELLING ENGINE.

THE PROPRIETORS of this INVENTION, in order to bring the CAPABILITIES more prominently before the PUBLIC, are

OPEN TO TAKE CONTRACTS FOR DRIVING LEVELS.

Preference will be given to ADIT LEVELS and those places where ROTARY MACHINERY is in use, and can be applied to driving the AIR COMPRESSOR.

Address—E. S. CREASE, 7, Hoc-street, Plymouth.

Original Correspondence.

UNIONS, AS REGULATING CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

SIR,—Since I last addressed you some points of interest have come to my notice bearing on the subject of these letters. Taking, first, the interesting evidence of Mr. Abram Hewitt, the American ironmaster, on the relations of employers to workmen in the United States, compared with his observations of France and England. His opinions, though worthy of attention in many points of view, are tinged, both as to his statements and conclusions, with a leaning to defence of the protected state of American manufactures. His notice of the rise in prices obtained on Government contracts, in consequence of being forced to concede advances in wages to his workmen, do not sufficiently point attention to the continual and rapid decline in the purchasing power of the currency, caused by flooding the country with worthless paper instead of sterling coin. The rise in prices of all things following such issues is always rapid and continual, far exceeding the actual discount to which the notes fall, as compared with specie. This discount is, indeed, the origin of the rise, from the absolute necessity of a larger sum of money being required in every payment to represent the same amount, compared with what was required before money was so greatly lowered in value. The workman soon found that in buying the same food, clothes, &c., as before a rise of (say) from \$4 to \$7 a-day in his wages was absolutely needful to give him the same comforts as before. But the rise so begun does not end here. In a time of continual change and transition, when prices do not remain the same for many days together, everyone takes advantage of this state of things, and puts on a little more than would keep prices as they were, allowing for the different value of money. This naturally goes round; each as he buys dearer must sell dearer, and an unsound, inflated state of things is the result, sure to end, sooner or later, in much national distress. I dwell on this as many of my readers may not remember the bad times we passed through at the close of the long French war, before the return to a sterling currency and abolishing protection restored a healthy state of things. Just in this condition are the United States now, and despite the magnificent resources of the wealth in land of the far West, and the great energy of the people, they have a fearful crisis to pass through if they do not promptly put things on a sounder basis before the mischief has gone too far. The moral to our working men from this example is that in comparing rates of wages the mere amount is no sufficient guide. The purchasing power of the money in which they are paid, and permanency of their employment, are important points in comparing their condition at home with statements of wages abroad.

Mr. Hewitt's picture of the wretched, hopeless, ground-down aspect of the men in the French ironworks does not conform with the impression produced upon our masters and workmen who have recently visited the country. It may be true that the French working classes do not consume as much animal food as the English or American, but, on the other hand, they do not excite so much waste of animal tissue by excessive drinking, and their home comforts, in many cases, left our intelligent working men who visited them the impression that in this matter we might learn something from them to our advantage. As little do I think the stress he puts on our employment of women and children as a cause of our cheapness of production of iron borne out by the facts of the case. The kind of labour they can perform is of that unskilled kind which can in no instance command high wages, and belongs to the class of arrangements largely superseded by machinery in the States. Finally, his attempt to refer the higher prices of American iron rather to the improved position of the workman than to its real causes is a failure. The causes we have pointed out—degraded currency, high taxes and duties; and the exploded incubus of protection would weigh any manufacturers to the ground, and when masters go down workmen must, in the end, go with them. The remark that workmen are right in declining to examine what wages the trade can afford, because the thinking part of the business is not theirs, but their employers', is a very shallow fallacy, which we have already sufficiently refuted. It is true the men cannot interfere to any good with the details of the business, properly managed by the head of the master, but it is equally true they are wrong in leaving to their employers what it is both their right and duty to know something about, and have a voice in—the rate of wages that can be afforded by the trade, properly managed. This knowledge, as we have shown, is the only safe reliable ground to rest upon in what they ask and what they are content to take.

The denial by Mr. Potter and Mr. Hartwell that the threatening letters "from the General Secret Committee" emanate from anybody in connection with a Trades Union is what might have been expected. It is a reproach on the Unions that it should be needed. But after we see the actors in the Sheffield outrages restored to their former positions in their Unions, we are warranted in suspecting the sincerity of mere disavowals, not, as I before said, frankly, fully, and finally borne out in action. The Unions are prompt and energetic enough in action where they think their interests are concerned. This is a case for all their vigour and resolution. They are on their trial. The Commission of Enquiry will soon report; and on the Unions it now depends whether that report shall be that coercion in some forms still exists, though disavowed, or that this disgraceful error of darker times is unconditionally and finally given up. Every friend of the working class will watch carefully to see that the promised action of the meeting on this matter is decided, and without reserve or equivocation. The division in the Tailors' Union is very significant. The managers are, as it seems with justice, accused of mismanagement and waste of the society's funds in the late unsuccessful strike. With the giving up of coercion, terrorism, and the policy of defiance rather than agreement, this dissatisfaction with the bad leaders of a bad state of things will spread, until Trades Unions are reformed, or reconstructed on a better basis.

I find the subject grows on me, so as to force me to leave the interesting subject of emigration to a separate letter, which, with one, or at most two, on the other advantages these Unions ought to afford, will, I hope, conclude this series of letters, unless some matter arise out of what crops out in the daily newspapers calling for notice. Taking up, then, the action of Trades Unions on the conditions of employment as the text for the remainder of this letter, we shall find the chief objects of their attention to be—1, length of day's work; 2, mode of regulating and computing wages for work; 3, employment of women and children; 4, danger and unhealthiness of employment to be guarded against as far as possible.

1. Both here and in the United States the length of a day's work is a matter of much contest between employers and men. Granting that a fair limit to the toil of the day is the right of the men, I think they are certainly going too far in insisting upon an eight hours' day. Were all work with head and hand in society regulated by the same "hard and fast" line England would soon lose her station in the world and sink from the van to the rear of active and producing nations. In this, and some other cases where the Unions are over-driving their control over work by unanimous organisation, reaction is sure to ensue; and the United States seem destined to work out the experiment to the end for our advantage, so fast are they "going ahead" in this, as in other things. The opposition in some of the Welsh mines to working in three shifts instead of two is an instance of obstinacy in resisting an alteration for the greater comfort and safety of the miner, merely from the unreasonable jealous dislike of any change. In their regulations preventing overtime under whatever circumstances, the Unions are often most tyrannical and unjust, both to men and master. They are reasonable in opposition to overtime as a system of work, but most unreasonable in taking no measure of exceptional cases and circumstances, so as to make needful allowance for them. In this, as in many other things, the improved Unions, if they mean to keep their power, must revise their actions and regulations.

2. In modes of computing work and paying wages the masters in many cases are themselves to blame for the most stringent and, in some cases, unreasonable demands of Trades Unions, which had their origin in unfair attempts to cut down the workman, instead of treating him justly and liberally. To nothing can the masters' Trades Unions more usefully give their best attention than to this point. It is idle to expect the workmen to lay aside an attitude of distrust and resistance unless the masters take up this important point for them, and take care to make it clear as day that the men have full justice in all the terms of their work and payment. It may be hoped the

injustice of "tommeying" and the truck system, or masters' shop, which has been crying enough to call for laws specially to protect workmen, is now a thing of the past. But it is a disgrace to the masters that they themselves did not protect the men in their fair rights in this and other matters. Jealousy as to this point is at the root of all the dislike of piece work, except where arising from the levelling action of the Unions striving to bring all work down to one low standard, which is one of their abuses, demanding prompt reform. The recent disputes in collieries as to weighing at the pit's mouth show how much reason miners sometimes have to complain of unfair computation in their work. Setting aside the general groundless and absurd objection to piece work above noticed, my own experience is that when workpeople are convinced of the perfect fairness of its application they like the system, as giving them on the average better wages than day work.

3. The employment of women and children is a very important matter to be dealt with by Trades Unions. No general rules can here be laid down, beyond the universal principles that the Union should aid and supplement the protective action of the Legislature, not only as against the unfair pressure of the masters, but especially in the case of children, against unfeeling oppression of the heads of families at home. On some sides this touches on household comfort and education, to be hereafter considered, which are very important matters, well worthy of the best care of Trades Unions to help in every way to elevate and benefit their members without too great interference with their home independence, which would never be tolerated.

4.—The duty of Unions to guard against the danger and unhealthiness of different occupations as far as possible well deserves more detailed consideration than is allowed by the limits of the space I can hope you will grant me. I can only very briefly notice some of the most important matters claiming their attention. Dividing the evils of various kinds of work into unhealthiness and danger, we find in both classes a further division between injuries which proper care and arrangements would wholly prevent, or greatly mitigate, and those which are unavoidably attendant upon the nature of the employment. Taking, first, unhealthiness; too often work is carried on in impure air, almost certainly generating disease, when the nature of the work admits of proper ventilation being provided. Here, and indeed generally throughout all the mischiefs of this kind, workmen are too apathetic and careless, and often in matters of danger actually foolhardy; indeed, they are often little fitter to take care of themselves than overgrown children. They will wrangle, and, perhaps, strike for a difference in wages of a few pence, and go on with no more care of themselves than a grumble now and then, working in circumstances which may deprive them of all wages, by laying them up with fever, or the result of some accident. The Legislature has recognised this, and stepped in to guard them, by regulations to provide for safety in many ways. This action should be carefully and continuously supported and watched by the Unions, and further supplemented where needful, especially working to rouse and keep up such a proper knowledge of these matters as will move the men to take care of themselves, and help their Unions to take care of them. If this were done, we might hope never again to hear of such melancholy folly, and want of common good feeling, as the dry grinders now and then show in opposing preventive inventions to avoid the destruction of the lungs by steel dust, because they think the rate of wages might not be kept up were the danger of the employment lessened. Were proper Unions of masters as well as men organised, and in proper friendly correspondence, any remediable defect in a workshop, or mode of carrying on an unhealthy business, would at once be removed, and the masters find their best interest in getting such a good character for making work as safe and healthy as possible as would secure the commendation of the Union, and a choice of the best men. For such employments as despite of all care remain in any way inevitably unhealthy none but men of good constitutions and regular temperate habits should be encouraged to remain in the work, and to them the risk to health should be fully considered in the wages. All who give way should be helped and encouraged to quit the employment before it is too late, and they are finally broken down.

In dangerous work, by far the greatest part is of the class where danger may be lessened or removed by proper measures and continual care. Here the unremitting care of the Unions is needed. Fencing off properly dangerous machinery; ample strength and sufficiency of all scaffolding beams, struts, chains, ropes, &c., to which the life of men is trusted; careful ventilation of mines and collieries, to prevent danger from bad or fiery air; and insisting on the work being carried on as safely as the best known modes of working allow, without incurring danger at any point or in any way for the sake of a pitiful saving, thus placing the risk of men's lives at less account than a necessary increase of expense in ensuring safety. Besides this, care to see all Factory Acts, Government Inspection, &c., fairly and fully put in force, that employers, foremen, and overlookers do their duty in caring for their men. The Unions should give most cordial aid to such a strict enforcement of necessary rules as may prevent, as far as possible, the act of one reckless, careless man from endangering the lives of many. The Unions should direct and support workmen in refusing to work with men who cannot be depended upon in dangerous places, and aid overlookers in dismissing those against whom such offences are fairly proved, keeping a register of their names, that they may only get employment in future in places where they cannot endanger the lives of themselves and others.

A MAN OF EXPERIENCE.

OUR JOINT-STOCK BANKS—THE CREDIT FONCIER.

SIR.—The success that unquestionably attended joint-stock banking from its first introduction into this country indicated rapid growth and wide-spread public recognition, with cheering prospects of permanent prosperity whenever the rules and principles of sound finance were observed. For a series of years these undertakings commanded great and deserved attention, being favourably regarded as profitable mediums for the safe employment of capital. The profits were great, and the dividends large, whilst the business was healthy, remunerative, and capable of extension. The shares rose in price, from the "demand" exceeding the "supply," and to all appearances sprang solely from a desire on the part of the investing public to embark therein. Thus commenced that mania for banking institutions and growth of premiums on original shares, that ultimately ended in grief and disaster to so many associated therewith. Prospectuses of new companies were issued in rapid succession, and received with eager greed by an exacting public. Thus encouraged, speculative as well as legitimate promoters entered the field, and whilst the former fed the morbid desire to realise unreal wealth in the shape of fictitious premiums—or, otherwise, visionary profits through buying and selling shares in an inflated and feverish market—the latter succeeded in establishing those great, useful, and profitable undertakings which now occupy such exalted—nay, necessary and indispensable—positions in the administration of the commercial affairs of the nation. It appears to us, however, that banking business and banking risks are still very imperfectly understood by the investing public, notwithstanding the revelations of the years 1866-7, and the direful attendants on the collapse of so many establishments. The press announce, but afford no explanation of, the facts, though the public see them recorded—that the London and Westminster Bank declared a dividend at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum; the London Joint-Stock, 12; the Union Bank of London, 15; the City Bank, 7; the Imperial, Consolidated, and the Metropolitan, 5. No allusion whatever is made to the price of shares, or whether they sell at a premium or discount, nor as regards the state of affairs or risks involved in becoming a proprietor. These are questions of vital importance, and for the purpose of elucidation we will refer somewhat in detail to the case of the London and Westminster, which must be regarded in every respect as a favourable example of prosperous joint-stock banking.

It requires no great genius to establish a banking business, provided only that it be judiciously and carefully managed, nor any extraordinary endowments to conduct it to the highest pinnacle of success. Talent, capacity, and aptitude are certainly essential, but prudence, self-denying zeal, and integrity are in general far more valuable and requisite. All these qualities appear to have been most conspicuous in the tact and policy of the directors and managers of the London and Westminster Bank from its formation in the year 1834, and brilliant are the results achieved through pursuing a course of

faithful and legitimate banking business. The capital of the bank is 5,000,000*l.*, in 50,000 shares of 100*l.* each: of this sum 20*l.* per share has been called up—say, 1,000,000*l.* The reserve fund is 500,000*l.*, hence the paid-up capital may be regarded as 1,500,000*l.*, though one-third of this amount is not represented by shares. The last half-yearly dividend and bonus was 12 per cent., and that of the previous half-year 16 per cent. The banking profits were for the half-year ending December 31, 1867, 147,645*l.* 11*s.*, and those to June 30 last, 152,396*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*, making together 300,041*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, to which must be added the gains from capital, guarantee fund, and other sources, amounting to 124,194*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, making aggregate or gross profits of the large sum of 424,236*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, of which 120,194*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* was absorbed in current expenditure for the year in conducting the businesses of the eight establishments, and 280,000*l.* paid in dividends, 4000*l.* towards reducing the costs of buildings, and after paying 5 per cent. interest on new shares, a floating credit balance of profits of the sum of 25,404*l.* 12*s.* was carried forward to the next half-yearly audit, being a reduction of 6550*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* on that existing a year ago; so it would appear that rather more than the actual gains were disbursed in the dividends for the year ending June 30 last. In addition to these large returns in dividends, the shares, 20*l.* paid, command a market value of 50*l.* premium, or 250 per cent. on the amount actually called up. These are startling facts, and establish the position of the London and Westminster Bank to rank as one of the most brilliant and profitable undertakings associated with our commercial interests. This bank is a success, and the original proprietors have just cause for congratulation, whilst the directors and managers should fairly be excused in the honest indulgence of a high degree of self-adulation.

Thus far we speak of the London and Westminster Bank as a successful institution, and its importance and value to the original shareholders as a profitable investment for capital. We will now discuss its merits as a medium for future employment of capital, and endeavour to point out its chief features of interest to incoming shareholders, who purchase shares at 71*l.*, with 20*l.* only paid up. The London and Westminster Bank owes to its creditors 19,915,950*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and is under acceptance for the sum of 970,095*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*: together, 20,886,046*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*. To meet which it has cash, Government stocks, bills, and securities amounting to 21,578,451*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, with 749,160*l.* premium and deposits received on account of new shares. On Jan. 1 next this latter sum will be increased to 1,500,000*l.*, two-thirds of which will represent 20*l.* per share on 50,000 new shares, and the remaining third 10*l.* premium, at which the said shares were issued to the proprietors. Thus, after the current half-year the capital of the bank will be 10,000,000*l.*, of which 2,000,000*l.* will be called up, and the reserve fund augmented from 500,000*l.* to 1,000,000*l.*. If the profits continue the same—say, 424,236*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, with 3 per cent. on the 750,840*l.* to be received, in addition to the sum of 749,161*l.* already paid up on the new shares—we shall have 446,766*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* for the gross gains for the year 1869. Estimating the costs of conducting the business of the same as for the year just ended, it becomes evident that the dividend for the year 1869 must be just 12 per cent. on the 2,000,000*l.* paid up capital, instead of 24 per cent. on the 1,000,000*l.* hitherto representing the share capital of the undertaking, and paid for the year ending June 30 last.

That joint-stock banks are trading companies there can be no doubt—that profitable trading companies should command a market premium for their shares is beyond question, and further, that the prestige of past successes should command confidence in the future administration of affairs is likewise certain—thence the London and Westminster Bank stands not only in an exalted but also an unrivalled position; still the question arises, will the dividends on the 2,000,000*l.* capital materially augment the gains upon 1,000,000*l.*, when probably the current and deposit accounts, now amounting to over 19,000,000*l.*, will not be increased, and possibly, with the revival of trade and commerce, very seriously diminished. Should the dividend be reduced to 12 per cent., the present price of shares is equal to about 20 years' purchase to join a trading company at par, from which no one can retire without being responsible for obligation three years after the transfer of shares, with direct commitment to future calls of 80*l.* per share in case of necessity. Surely the experience of the late crisis will prove of little avail if banking companies be not regarded with some degree of suspicion. The many failures and the sad and lamentable disasters entailed on thousands of individuals should act as a warning to others, and though all must admit that the 2500 proprietors in the London and Westminster Bank are as safe and well protected as they possibly could be with any similarly constituted company, still we contend that six to eight and up to ten years' purchase of dividends is enough to give as a premium for embarking money into any trading concern, no matter how bright may be the prospects or extended its influence, for experience has shown that the most affluent and prosperous undertakings may be rendered prostrate in one-half the time, or the aspect of affairs changed at the shortest notice, and by the effect of circumstances against which the most elaborate and guarded precautions would not prevail.

In contrast with the London and Westminster Bank, and as an instance of over trading and reckless expenditure of capital and funds at the disposal of financial managers and boards, we may refer with grave reprehension to the conduct of affairs as administered by the Credit Foncier. The subscribed capital is 2,000,000*l.*, which sells upon the Stock Exchange at 75 per cent. discount. Three years ago this company was proclaimed so affluent that the directors expressed doubts of over-caution on their parts in the self-denying principle of restricting the dividend to 20 per cent., and announced to the proprietors that their position was not only safe and firm, but impregnable; yet what are the results?—that for three successive half-yearly meetings no returns whatever have been made to the shareholders. What avail, therefore, all these elaborate precautions and absurd statements of unquestionable prosperity? The commitments of the company were at the time excessively hazardous, and exceeding tenfold the capital at their command. Mr. Grant, the late Chairman, has retired, resigning a salary of 3000*l.* per year, yet with admitted commissions in his pocket upon assumed gains by the company of 72,392*l.*, whilst the directors pocketed a similar sum. Mr. Mowatt, the present Chairman, attributes in a great measure the disasters of the company to paying commissions to the directors upon profits acquired, which he very candidly admitted induced them to float many speculative projects, that two of them would suffice to show the recklessness of their proceedings. In the case of the Marseilles Land Company the Credit Foncier received profits of 366,800*l.*, which turns out to have been paid by 27,000*l.* good bills, and what the Chairman designates "stuff." Again, in connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, associated with Messrs. Peto and Co., the company were paid the enormous sum of 266,787*l.* for floating—or rather becoming, "a conduit pipe" for floating—607,700*l.* of a stock, the latter receiving a commission of 25 per cent. We can thus realise the sad position in which the railway stands through reckless and ruinous finance, whilst the Credit Foncier remains committed to engagements that absorbed all its funds, possessing securities that Mr. Mowatt states to be of so questionable a character as even to bar an approximate valuation, "seeing as many of them have at present no marketable price." The conduct of this company shows clearly how the lamentable position of affairs was brought about, whilst the disclosures of the Chairman at the recent meeting furnishes a significant and edifying illustration of at least one phase of the commercial crisis.

R. TREDINNICK,
Crown-chambers, Threadneedle-street, Aug. 5. Consulting Engineer.

MINING AS AN INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL.

SIR.—Now that one exposure after another has taken place, it is to be sincerely hoped that mining, conscientiously conducted as an honest speculation, will again have a little support. Everything in the shape of speculation has for the last three or four years been thrown into the shade by the introduction of bubble companies. One after another has quickly come to grief. All sorts of fraud, no doubt, has been the order of the day. In the first place, great names at the head of prospectuses had the attraction: the public never enquired whether these men were at all qualified to conduct the enterprise.

The idea of spending thousands in repairing the streets in a foreign country—what a farce! Everybody wants 20 per cent. the moment they embark in an enterprise, forgetting that, whilst it requires three or four years for a farmer to return his capital, the usual time to develop a mine is about the same period; but in mining a rich vein may

be struck in a few months or weeks, and thousands paid by the outlay of a few hundred pounds only. Metals are at a paying price for young mines, but old mines get more expensive every year after 400 yards deep, and very few of them pay after such a great depth. More cross-cutting and adit driving out to be encouraged. This is the true way to discover a mine.

AN ADVENTURER IN MINES.
London, Aug. 5.

MINING PROSPECTS.

SIR.—It is sometimes since I craved the liberty of referring to mining matters in your columns. Since then, while the general features of affairs may to a casual observer appear unaltered, there have been various causes silently in operation, which so influence the present as to enable us to look with some prescience towards the future. The state of British mining is far from satisfactory. In the county of Cornwall the rates have largely increased, and the means of paying them have decreased in even greater proportion. A vast number of mines are lying idle, and the men who once worked in them and earned an honourable and comfortable subsistence are either exiled, removed to other parts of the country, or upon the parishes. The extinction of this fine, intelligent, bold, and hardy race of workmen would be a public calamity of larger consequence than might appear to superficial thought. What the poet Goldsmith said of the peasantry in his poem of the "Deserted Village" might be applied to our miners—

"A hardy peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

Yet it would be far easier to supply a peasantry who would, although brought from afar, become attached to the soil, and able to cultivate it, than in a new era of British mining to supply men such as now are in vain seeking employment in the West of England, resorting to the coal and iron districts, or turning their backs upon their native land for ever. Even in the coal and iron districts work is slackening or stagnant, and the prices of all metals and minerals are low—in most cases unremunerative. The causes of this state of things I have on other occasions discussed in your pages. Still it is desirable to glance at them as they present themselves in their present phases. The want of confidence is undoubtedly the grand obstruction. This has been repeated almost ad nauseam, and until it wears itself out we must look at it in its changing aspects but persistent mischief. So far as mining is concerned that want of confidence has been unreasoning and mistaken. In the grand whirlpool of speculation less proportionately was lost by mining than by any other class of enterprises. The losses, too, were generally produced by the "bulls" and "bears" and other market operators, not by fair and consistent mining adventure. Companies certainly went into the Vice-Chancellor's Courts and the Stannaries in considerable number, but partly because of the general depression, for which mining was not responsible, and which mining adventurers did little or nothing to produce, and still more from the injurious operation of the Companies Act of 1862, which has worked mischievously in every way—at all events, for mining—except for the lawyers and their agents and co-operators, for whose advantage it would almost seem as if it were created. This Act has proved destructive to mining interests *ab initio*, to the last deed connected with a protracted and expensive winding-up. It enables men to form companies on a wrong basis, and to break them up at a wrong time and under improper conditions. It favours concealment where the interests of property demand publicity, and it makes an ostentatious pretention to publicity under circumstances which do no good to those concerned. It promotes litigation, entails expense, and renders the proceedings of the company so vexatious to shareholders as to create a dispirited and unpopular feeling towards mining enterprise, which otherwise would not exist. Besides these causes of the present depressed condition of the mining business, there is one to which Mr. Disraeli called attention at the City banquet, in reference to the depression of business generally. Words uttered at the usual Lord Mayor's feast at the close of a session are seldom noticed unless they constitute a philippic, convey a political sarcasm, or insinuate a new policy; therefore it is likely that the Premier's politico-economical remarks may be passed over by the public. Speaking of the monetary crisis of 1866, he said—"We now know more accurately than we did then the cause of that great collapse, and that it was not merely the abuse of credit, as was then supposed, but the squandering and exhausting of our resources. It was clear, therefore, that time was necessary before we could recover from the great visitation. Time brings prudence, economy, and industry; and prudence, economy, and industry will eventually offer all those remedial influences of which the misfortunes of the day are susceptible." It is undoubtedly true that not the abuse of credit simply, but also the squandering of resources, which became a mania, are accountable for the present depression. This is exemplified in the business of mining very peculiarly, not because money was to any considerable extent wasted in it, but the outrageous expenditure in other directions upon worthless objects turned the channel of public enterprise aside from mining and other legitimate and useful pursuits. Were a tenth part of the sum split about by railway directors and contractors in making lines which few persons will ever use, employed in mining exploration and working, a vast amount of permanent good would have been done to the country. For it is remarkable how few discoveries are now named. In the great central coal field some valuable "finds" have been made, but in our tin and copper regions little has been brought to light of late years. Cheap as metals now are, it is necessary that explorations should be pursued and fresh ground opened, for the present mines in England are deep, the foreign mines, from which we derive so much of our metals, are rapidly becoming deep, and there can be no doubt that when the tide of commerce turns the demand for metals will be great, and the increase in their value rapid. This rise in the markets will be probably influenced also by the great influx of the precious metals, more especially gold. The discoveries of silver in the western regions of the United States have been lately very great, but the discovery of gold there has been also very considerable, and over vast regions, it is confidently affirmed by scientific men, the coveted mineral exists. It is well known to be so in the Western hemisphere, from the Argentine Confederation to the British possessions in the North. The reports of scientific men have lately announced that a large region of Brazil is a gold bed. In the Eastern hemisphere, also, golden discoveries are announced. In Western China, not far from the British possessions, and in Birmah, near to our territory of Pegu, gold undoubtedly exists, and we hear of new Australasian adventures in quest of it ending with success. Notwithstanding the capacity of modern society to absorb large quantities of the precious metals, the rapid increase of the world's population, and the wonderful extension of the area of civilisation, the production of gold so confidently affirmed must produce an effect upon prices, in which tin, copper, lead, &c., will participate, furnishing a reason why exploration for these useful commodities should not with capitalists be superseded by mere share speculation. It is right that the friends of mining should know and take it to heart that Mr. Disraeli's prediction that time and prudence will redress the commercial calamities of the day is not a sound one. Whatever they may do, they will not alter the constitution of our Courts of Chancery, nor prevent the injurious operations of the Companies Act, although they may make the lords of mining land less grasping, and open the eyes of men to the value and usefulness of British mining.

Gresham House, London.

THOS. SPARGO.

NEW BELDON LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—The mining ground of this company lies in a rich mineral district, and in the midst of some of the best mines in the North of England. It has a numerous range of east and west veins running through it, some of which have been for a long time, and still are, worked up to within a short distance of the eastern boundary, and have been, I believe, extremely productive. Immediately on the south and south-west boundary are the Derwent Mines, which have been extensively worked for generations, and their productiveness is well known. A little to the west of the New Beldon Company's grant are situated some of the richest lead mines in the kingdom—the Allenhead Mines, belonging to Mr. W. B. Beaumont; two of the best veins from these mines run through the New Beldon Company's ground. The great limestone, which has been so productive at the Allenhead Mines, is at the same depth from the surface in the New Beldon ground. The upper strata are, I understand, also identical. The sett is about two miles in length, on the range of the veins from east to west. Some of the veins may be seen near the surface, on the

eastern side (called Reardon side). In one of the veins which has never been worked I have seen ore in a girdle bed in the shale, which is a very uncommon thing, and is considered almost a sure sign of a very rich vein when suitable strata are reached. G. DEMAINE.
Bolton Abbey, Aug. 6.

THE NEW BELDON MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—The Shildon Mining Company, which now belong to the Derwent Mining Company, are immediately adjoining the Reardon Burn, and have been worked for several hundred years. Large quantities of ore have been raised from the top and lower stratum of the Old Shildon, New Shildon, Fellgrove, and Standalone veins, all of which run through this company's property in maiden ground for a distance of upwards of two miles to the west. A few miles further to the west are the Allenhead Mines, belonging to Mr. W. E. Beaumont, M.P., which are said to be the richest mines in the kingdom. Two of the above-named veins, running through this company's property, have been worked in these mines, and have been exceedingly productive. There are also several north and south veins, which traverse this property for a distance of from two to three miles, intersecting all the nine or ten east and west veins, nearly at right angles. One of the north and south veins, called the Burnhead vein, has produced great quantities of ore a short distance from this grant. JOSEPH BARRON.
Blanchland, Northumberland, Aug. 5.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

SIR.—Referring to the remarks in the Journal of July 11 upon the Mineral Wealth and General Resources of the South African Republic, I have received letters from the Vice-President of the Transvaal Agricultural Society, informing me that the samples of gold quartz, coal, copper, lead, silver, iron, and other ores, with wool, cotton, flax, coffee, sugar, tobacco in leaf and manufactured, together with cases of birds and curiosities, have been forwarded, and will shortly be open for inspection at the Consulate for a limited period. J. J. PRATT,
Fenchurch-street, Aug. 4. Consul-General.

THE PERUVIAN MINERAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR.—In September last year a company under this title was brought out: its object purported to be to import into this country certain waste silver ores which had been raised from certain mines in Peru, within a few miles of the port of Iquique, and which have accumulated during the last 150 years. Wonderful results as to the richness of these ores, and of the enormous profits to be obtained, were given. The owner and vendor, indeed, was so confident of the large profits to be realised that he not only agreed to be paid entirely in paid-up shares, but also not to participate in dividends for his shares until the holders of the other shares should have received dividends equal to their entire subscribed capital, and likewise to proceed without any remuneration to superintend and organise the shipment of the ores. He left England for this purpose about Christmas last, giving the shareholders the assurance that before six months proceeds would be received in England. It was also stipulated in the Articles of Association that half-yearly meetings should be held, in January and July of each year. No meetings have been held, nor has any intelligence whatever been received, so far as I can ascertain, of the progress made and future prospects of the undertaking. It is possible that information may have been received by the directors, but it has not been communicated to the shareholders; and if any reader has the power to throw any light upon the concern it will be thankfully received. A SHAREHOLDER.

REFORM IN MINING.

SIR.—I have read with considerable interest the letters on this subject from Mr. C. Thomas, and, considering the vast fields of reform open, certainly feel surprised that the subject has not been more generally taken up. With a standard for copper constantly fluctuating, but not with an upward tendency, in nearly stationary, food for the miner higher in price than for a very long period, and a large portion of the skilled labour driven out of the two principal western mining counties, and the miners still continuing their old practices, I think that for all concerned the sooner steps are taken, either through the Journal or by the shareholders at general meetings, to induce a better feeling amongst speculators the better, or else we must allow mining to become a thing of the past. HANCOCK, Salop. A COUNTY SHAREHOLDER.

Meetings of Public Companies.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Thursday, Mr. HUGH C. E. CHILDS, M.P., in the chair.

The report of the directors and statement of accounts (which appear in our advertising columns) were taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with custom upon these occasions, he would make a few remarks with reference to the report and statement of accounts now submitted; but before doing so he had to apologise for occupying the chair upon the present occasion. Shareholders had been accustomed at these meetings to be addressed by a gentleman who had performed great services upon the committee of directors, referred to by his friend, Mr. Nicol; but he (the Chairman), although not a member of that committee, had been deputed by his colleagues to represent them to day, and, therefore, he would do the best in his power. In the first instance, he would ask the shareholders to look to the debit side of the account—the capital of the bank was now close upon 1,000,000, besides 500,000 reserve fund. There remained still to be paid upon the called-up instalments of capital and reserve fund about 40,000, each. Eighteen months since, when he last had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders, the board were authorised to increase the capital of the bank from 75,000, to 1,000,000. Since that period it had been augmented, and now amounted to 900,000; and the remaining instalments to be paid after this and the next dividend would bring the amount up to 1,000,000, and the reserve fund to 500,000. But the welfare of the bank did not depend so exclusively upon the amount of capital as upon the solid basis represented by the number of its shareholders. He found that a year ago the number was 1756, that six months ago the number was increased to 1842, while the present number was 1928—an increase of 172 since this time last year. (Hear, hear.) The amount due by the bank for customers' balances stood at just over 12,000,000; the progressive increase in this item was, he thought, also very satisfactory. Three years ago—that is, July, 1865—before the panic, and when everything was in an elevated state as could well be, their customers' balances amounted to 10,900,000; immediately after the panic the item stood at 10,700,000, in July, 1867, at 12,300,000, in January last 12,150,000, and now at the sum of 12,000,000. On July 25, the last day to which the accounts in this respect were made up, the item showed an increase since the beginning of the half-year of 325,000. The current accounts were 820,000, more than at this time last year, and more than 2,000,000, in excess of the amount two years since, at the time of the panic. For obvious reasons, the deposit account was 848,000, less than at this time last year—this item had grown up gradually from year to year, and now stood at only 606,000, less than in 1865. The next item was the liabilities on acceptances, covered by guarantees and securities—these, of course, fluctuated from year to year. They now amounted to 1,676,317, and he might add that in these transactions the bank had never yet lost a farthing of money. (Hear, hear.) Comparing their business with that of their rivals, in whose prosperity they were much interested, he found that their balances and acceptances in 1865 represented a total of 13,000,000, at which period the aggregate of the three principal banks was 58,000,000; but at the present time the London and County item stood at 17,000,000, while that of the three other principal establishments were only 22,000,000. And although they appeared to have fallen off by 200,000, that was really the result of a much greater falling off in their deposits, because their current balances had risen by 1,000,000. He next came to the other side of the account, the first item in which was that of cash on hand, at call, and at notice, amounting to the sum of 3,196,588—six months since this item stood at 3,300,000, and twelve months since amounted to the sum of 3,284,000. With respect to the investments, they had steadily increased. In July, 1867, the amount had risen to 914,000, in January to 1,075,000, and the item now stood at 1,147,000, the increase during last year amounting to 220,000. (Hear, hear.) The amount of their discount was 8,886,000, which was very nearly the amount at which it stood during the last two half-years. He next came to the item of profit and loss. Of course, they could not stand quite as well as upon some previous occasions, for obvious reasons. This time last year the gross profit for the six months was 249,000, and for the six months ending Christmas 226,000; for the past six months it was 218,000. On the other side, the interest paid to customers a year ago was 51,000, six months ago 57,000, and now just about 55,000. The net difference was about 10,000, against the present half-year, to which must be added the consideration that the dividend now had to be paid upon 150,000, more than this time last year. He need hardly remind them that the same cause (the current rate of interest) which had adversely affected their profits had also reduced the amount of interest paid to the customers. In 1865 they paid their customers 219,000, as interest, in 1867 only 91,000, and this year at the rate of 66,000, or only about two-sevenths of the amount paid in 1865. This followed pretty nearly the Bank rate of discount. He had taken out some figures with regard to that rate, showing that they do not remain stable fluctuations that had taken place, and also the peculiarity of present state of things in this respect. After the great inflation of 1857, when the Bank rate rose to an unusual amount, there was great depression. The rate throughout that year averaged 6l. 13s. 4d. In the following year, 1858, it averaged 3l. 4s. 7d.; in 1859, 2l. 14s. 9d.; and rose in the following year to 4l. 8s. 6d. In 1862 there was a great fall from 5l. 5s. 6d. to 2l. 10s. 6d.; but in 1863 the rate again rose to 4l. 8s. 5d.; but the peculiarity of the state of things at the present time was this, that whereas the Bank rate was 5 in 1865, and 5 in 1866, it fell in 1867 to 2l. 10s. 9d.; and, instead of this year rising, as from the analogy of previous years, it had continued at 2. This was one reason why they, as bankers, could not make large profits, and recover themselves quite as rapidly as had been the case after former times of inflation and panic. In 1864 they divided 34 per cent.; in 1865, 27½ per cent.; in 1866, 25 per cent.; in 1867, 30 per cent.; and this year, for the first six months, 16 per cent. It might be said by some that they (the directors) ought not to have paid such good dividends in times gone by, and then they would be able to pay better ones now; but this was a question upon which there was always a great deal of difference of opinion. The fact remained that they had fallen from the very large dividends they used to make to a dividend of 16 per cent., and all he could say was that he believed and trusted, under the circumstances, the shareholders would be satisfied with the amount which the bank had been honestly able to pay this half-year. (Hear, hear.) It was an unusually long period during which they had been waiting for a return of confidence, but he thought there were several reasons for it, which had not been very clearly stated, and upon which he would say a few words. In the first place, this time more than any other, people during those days of inflation were, in fact, living upon capital; the large amount of money that from 1864 to

1865 came out of those great premiums on shares, although earned by those who expended them, was after all really capital, and the effect of eating into their capital to that extent could have but one result—and that was the reason why they were so long coming back to a sound state of things. The large deposits left with bankers were there to provide for the day when heavy calls would come. They had come, and, as shown by the last account, the result had been a considerable drawing off of the deposits in the bank. Within the last few weeks those who watched these things—and no one did more so than bankers—began to see very decided signs of improvement in commercial matters. They have had some time to wait after the storm; as was well-known it was not only the wrecks and mischief brought about during the raging of the sea, but that after the storm had passed many a good ship that had gone through the height of the gale came into trouble and difficulty in perfectly calm weather. That had been the case during the last two years, but whether the anticipations of a fine harvest, or the prospect of a settlement of certain questions of public interest—whatever may be the cause, those who watched narrowly monetary matters began to see daily evidences—but he hoped that it would be a gradual return of confidence. It was to be hoped that they would not return to that outrageous state of speculation which disgraced this country some years ago. (Hear, hear.) When that confidence did return, the London and County Bank would be the first to reap the advantage, by increasing its legitimate profits. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by moving that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted. Mr. CHAIRMAN JOSEPH seconded the proposition. The CHAIRMAN, in reply to the Chairman, stated that the London and County Bank had succeeded with their case against the liquidators of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. The language used by the Vice-Chancellor was so strong that he (the Chairman) did not care to repeat it, as to the conduct of certain parties, that he could not imagine the bank had any reason whatever to fear as to the result. The amount involved was not large.

The motion adopting the report was put and carried unanimously. Upon the proposition of Mr. CHANDLER, seconded by Mr. POSTLETHWAITE, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors for their continued successful conduct of the bank.

The usual courtesy to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CENTRAL SNAILBEACH MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the George Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Friday, July 31, Mr. JOB TAYLOR in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following reports were submitted:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Since the last half-yearly meeting the company have obtained possession of the Hill sett, and have commenced mining operations there. The directors refer the shareholders to the report of Capt. Kitto on the present state and future prospects of the company's works. They have allotted 3746 of the 8000 shares authorised to be issued on July 3, 1867, leaving 4254 yet to allot. It is necessary, with a view to the prosecution of the company's works, that further funds be obtained, and the directors appeal to the shareholders to take their rateable proportion of the unallotted shares.

AGENT'S REPORT.

Since our last half-yearly meeting we have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft below the 1st yard level, and have sunk it to within 2 yards of the 200 yard level, at which depth we propose driving out, and again intersecting the lode, where, judging from its character in the 164, as well as in the sump sinking below that level, we may reasonably anticipate good results. The sinking of this engine-shaft was resumed in the beginning of March, and will have reached the required depth (200 yards) by the end of next week, when no time will be lost in commencing to cross-cut the lode, in order to reach as early as possible the run of ore ground referred to below. The 1st yard level has been driven about 50 yards west from the lode, and is now 22 yards from the lode, and is highly productive, but the lode is generally very large I think it very possible that a part of it may still be standing to the south, and I would suggest that a cross-cut be driven a short distance in that direction, in order to prove to our satisfaction whether or not such is the case. The ore ground driven through in this level is about 14 yards long, worth on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The sump sinking below the 164 yard level is now down 17 yards. The lode from top to bottom has been very large, averaging at least 9 ft. wide, and varying in production from 10 cwt. to 2 cwt. per fathom, and the lode is highly productive, but the lode is generally very large I think it very possible that a part of it may still be standing to the south, and I would suggest that a cross-cut be driven a short distance in that direction, in order to prove to our satisfaction whether or not such is the case. The ore ground driven through in this level is about 14 yards long, worth on an average 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The sump sinking below the 164 yard level is now down 17 yards. 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isthmus at this point were made by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Wheelwright, but they were driven back by the aborigines. It is very gratifying to have it in my power to say that this discredit to the civilization of the nineteenth century has been removed by the indefatigable zeal and enterprise of Mr. F. M. Kelly, of New York, of whom it was justly said by the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London that he had produced more intelligible information towards the solution of this problem, of such vast importance to the commercial and political interests of the world, than had hitherto been accessible; and of whom Sir R. Murchison, President of the Royal Geographical Society, also said he "heartily wished he might succeed in his great and philanthropic project, which so deeply interested civilized nations." After having spent a vast amount of labour and money upon the examination of the Atrato and an Juan River, in search of a suitable route of an inter-oceanic canal across the province of Chocó, Mr. Kelly and his friends, in 1864, took up the long-deferred, but much coveted exploration of the route from Chocó to the Gulf of San Blas (the results of which exploration are given in an annexed map). From Mr. Kelly's plans, it will be perceived that the whole length of the route from ocean to ocean is only 30 miles. On the north there is the admirable, spacious, and deep harbour of San Blas, and on the south the channel leading into the Bay of Panama has not less than 15 ft. of water at mean low tide, while the ordinary rise of tide is 16 ft. I give these figures from Mr. Kelly's survey, but I must observe that the result of the examination by his engineer of the entrance of the Bayano is entirely unexpected, and does not accord with the Admiralty charts. But the most striking feature of the project, as of Mr. Kelly's, is a tunnel, similar in its length and other respects to the great tunnel through the Alps at Mont Cenis, in which the progress is so satisfactory that the period of its completion can be definitely fixed. When the tunnel through Mont Cenis, and the still greater one through Mont St. Gothard, are finished and in use such undertakings will cease to be regarded with the aversion now felt towards them. It must be observed, however, with regard to Mr. Kelly's survey that, owing to its being a private affair, it was necessarily accomplished at the least possible expense, and with the utmost expedition. It pursued a single line, without deviating to the right or left, although the surveyors were satisfied that they saw evidence of greater depression to the westward of their course, and there can be no doubt whatever that a deliberate examination, made under such advantages as would pertain to a governmental survey, would lessen the difficulties, and perhaps lead to the discovery of such a route through the valleys as would render a resort to tunnelling unnecessary.

MINING IN NEVADA, U.S.

After a period of repose, Morey district, a few miles north of Hot Creek, again exhibits unmistakable signs of life and activity. Hall, Emerson, and Co., in view of the fact that one mill at Hot Creek is already in motion, and that the Old Dominion will soon rise from its ashes, last week resumed work upon their mines, already noted for the richness of ore produced. This company have 18 locations in the district, among which are the Mt. Airey, American Eagle, and Magnolia, each of which has furnished a quantity of ore for the mill at Hot Creek before its destruction by fire, 10 different lots of which, ranging in quantity from 2½ to 24 tons gave pulp assays, from lowest to highest, of \$131 to \$400 per ton. Since then the Mt. Airey ledge has been opened by a tunnel, and the main ledge reached. It is 3 ft. in thickness, and a level along it has disclosed a large amount of ore, 5 tons of which recently worked giving a pulp assay of \$190 per ton. Next week work will be resumed upon the shaft, to strike the Magnolia ledge at a perpendicular depth of 150 ft. This shaft is already down 30 ft. and will be rapidly pushed to completion. There is a probability that a 16-stamp mill will be built at Morey this fall, and altogether the prospects of the district are exceedingly favourable.

The new gold discovery in the western part of Mammoth district is creating considerable excitement at present. There is said to be thousands of tons of quartz above ground, nearly all of it rich in one or the other of the precious metals, which has been taken out of the veins of 10 tons that would work \$10,000, from several of the richest chimneys; and there seem to be no limits to the quantity of lower grade gold ore in the decomposed portions. Two of the chimneys are immensely rich in silver (bromide and native). The gold is of a low standard—say, \$12 to \$15 per oz. On the whole, it closely resembles the Gold Hill (Washoe) as it looked in 1860, except that it is more extensive and vastly richer in places. The two richest chimneys were opened only lately; in the last one fine gold can be seen plainly at the distance of 10 ft., so thickly is it studded in the white portion of the quartz. Some of the decomposed ore is equally rich. Horn tests, ranging from 25 cents to \$6, are common—the former almost any place along the ledge for 600 ft., where the ore is decomposed into pyrites. The ledge has been opened in two extensions. Dan, Nyswanger has it astonishingly rich in the second north-west extension; it is principally silver on his location, but immensely rich.

In Palmetto district development is progressing most satisfactorily. Upon the Silver Champion ledge two inclines have been sunk, following the dip of the ledge, which has been taken out of the width of the ledge, and the progress of the work to the depth of about 310 ft. in each. These shafts are 110 ft. apart, and will be connected by levels, five of which are now in progress, and from which the ore will be stepped out. These inclines and galleries expose an enormous amount of rich ore—the ledge being unbroken, of an average width of 5 ft., and a mass of mineral. Upon the Kentucky claim, one of the most promising mines of the State, judging by the limited developments made, a force of workmen are constantly engaged, and are driving the incline as fast as powder, steel, and muscle can accomplish the work. This magnificent vein is 6 ft. in width, and so far as explored—a depth of 30 ft. in one place and 75 ft. in another—shows the vein-stone to carry mineral throughout, there being no barren rock in the whole ledge. One advantageous feature of the ore from these two mines—and which, in fact, is the rule with the ores of Palmetto district—is the appreciable quantity of gold it contains, which equals in value per ton nearly its value of silver. These mines are the property of the New York and Silver Peak Company, having been purchased by Col. E. C. Catherwood, the general agent. A large force of labourers is constantly employed, working in three shifts, under the direction of L. N. Doughty, formerly of this place. About three miles west of the mines, down a gentle declivity, is the mill site of the company, which is also the scene of activity, a 12-stamp mill being in course of construction there, under the supervision of Mr. Angell. The foundation of stone is already completed, and the machinery is upon the ground. It is the intention of the superintendent to have the mill in motion by the first of August. Palmetto district has been many times the width of the ledge, and the progress of the work, its superb water privilege, and its close proximity to Lida, Fish Lake, and Owen's River valleys, unexcelled in agricultural resources, it cannot fail of becoming one of the most important mining localities of the Silver State.

Mr. T. F. White, superintendent of the Northumberland Company, has purchased the 10-stamp mill at Indian Springs, San Antonio district, known formerly as Hunt's mill, and is tearing it down for the purpose of removal and re-erection at Northumberland. A portion of the machinery is now upon wagons en route to the latter place, and it is expected that such a mill will be an efficient guarantee that it will be put up expeditiously and thoroughly. It is expected that it will be in operation at Northumberland some time in September.

Since the discovery of rich deposits of chloride ore on Treasure Hill, in the district of White Pine, has become generally known, parties of men have left Austin daily for that section. The accounts brought and sent respecting the extraordinary character of the developments of the newly-found deposits are rapidly increasing. They are justified to some extent by the samples of ore produced, many of which are of high quality, and it is asserted that such a specimen may be shovelled up by tons. There is small blame to the prospector and miner for hastening thither, for we confess it is difficult to keep cool after hearing the statements and seeing the ore. A piece of chloride ore obtained from the Keystone claim, in the district of White Pine, is worthy of a place in any valuable cabinet of minerals. It weighs only about 30 lbs., and yet its estimated value is \$150. The piece is a mass of horn silver, which may be easily identified, and is of a fine, silvery white, and it is asserted that such a specimen would render it a valuable addition to a mineral collection. The owners of the Keystone have taken out of their ground a considerable number of tons that will yield in the mill from \$800 to \$1000 per ton, and it was estimated that a selected lot of 20 tons would yield as high as \$2000 per ton.

A contract has been entered into in the district of White Pine for the delivery of 100 tons of ore to the Centenary mill, in the district of Newark, at the rate of \$20 per ton. The ore is to be taken from the Aurora, Keyhole, Eberhardt, South, Silver Cloud, and Genesee, and will be generally of a high quality. 3 tons of ore from the Keystone, which were reduced at the Newark mill, yielded a pulp assay of \$804 per ton.

Yesterday T. J. Murphy arrived in Austin from White Pine, with 4489 ozs. of gold bullion from the Monte Cristo mill. It was the product of ore from the Hidden Treasure Mine; after melting it yielded four large bars, 960 fine, of the value of \$6175.

JOSE—Camacho's mill, at Jone, now for upwards of two years idle, has been placed in thorough repair for reducing ore, and will be started up immediately. The Knickerbocker mill, a few miles south, has also just had a thorough overhauling, and again resumed work. Under the management of Mr. Camacho it has been very successful of late, and now has an abundance of good ore to keep employed. The business of the western portion of Nye county is upon the increase, and more stable than ever before.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Messrs. WARD and JACKMAN:—The speculative public are taking advantage of the present condition of the Mining Market to pursue their chances of profit on a larger scale than usual. A peculiar feature of the period is that dealings in mines are becoming more numerous, and more difficult than ever, and thus the only way a buyer has to encounter arises from the fluctuations in the value of good mines, which have become, and particularly of late, more rife than at any previous period in the history of the mining market. To meet this new state of things it appears to us the best tactics is to buy always on the favourite shares are low, and to sell always when the reaction gives way, 10 to 15 per cent. profit; but, as a general rule, the capitalist apprised of an advance has the appetite for gain whetted to a higher point, and, in consequence, sees the favourite share recede in value instead of further advancing. Examples of this state of things might be given, but they are too well known to need recapitulation, so the subject may be dismissed by the remark that a speculator will never derive the advantages in selling and buying arising from sudden fluctuations unless he becomes himself a sort of "jobber;" whereas the advantages of such fluctuations are at present almost wholly monopolized by the market dealers, who every day are becoming more numerous. As a rule, the dividend class of British mining shares are at present neglected, whether of copper, tin, or lead, all metals being low in value, and most remarkably so pending the dispersion of the cloud which temporarily (let us hope) hangs over us. The class of mines that are most sought after, and that bear the highest value in the market comparatively at present are the "progressive," and, improvements in the prospects of many having recently taken place, the shares have consequently advanced in value. The present low price of the present low price of these shares cannot be mentioned considerably should these points not come up to anticipations. We will mention a few where good profits are likely to result from investments at present—Buller, Carr Brea, Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, East Caradon, East Basset, East Grenville, Great Retallack, North Treskerby,

North Roskear, North Crofty, North Downs, North Herodfoot, West Caradon, West Drake Walls, West Frances, Wheal Agair, Wheal Emily Henrietta, and Wheal Trelawny. All these mines have the advantages of good management, and in many instances their prospects are most encouraging. At CHIVERTON MOOR the 75 west is producing some good saving work. The 65 east is improved; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. The winze below the 65 west, in consequence of water, is for the present stopped; when left it was worth 100 for the length—9 feet. Water also has stopped the north shaft, so they are preparing for the flat-rods, and as soon as they are ready they will detach them from the present flat-rod shaft, and connect them to this, and then sink again. At WHEAL EMILY HENRIETTA, the 70 fathom level end east has still further improved since the meeting; the ore part of the lode is increasing in size; indeed, the mine never looked more encouraging. At CARR BREA, the different points of operation are valued at 558L per fathom, being an improvement on last week. We beg to remind our City friends that the report from this mine can be seen at our offices weekly. At WHEAL BULLER, the report presented at the general meeting yesterday was more satisfactory than for some time. At HOCKLING'S shaft, sinking under the 80, the lode is 6 feet wide, producing good stones of tin and copper ore, and is presenting a very promising appearance for making a good lode in depth. The lode appears to be improving every foot they sink. The 80, east and west on Stevens' lode, is producing good stones of tin and copper ore. The pitches throughout the mine are returning the usual quantities of ore, and the whole of the machinery is working remarkably well. At NORTH DOWNS, the lode in the 85, west of King's shaft, is getting larger, and letting out an increase of water, which is a favourable indication. The two stops in the back of the 80, and one in the back of the 80, are still worth, in the aggregate, 36L per fathom. The lode in the 60 west is worth 5L per fathom.

At SOUTH HERODFOOT the 100 ft. level cross-cut has been driven 4 fathoms, and in about 4 fms. further it is expected the branch of lead seen in the 86 will be intersected. The main lode is thought to be some fathoms ahead of this, but, should the branch show an improvement upon the upper level, a great rise in the shares may be looked for. There is a fine lode in the 110 east, on the counter, at EAST GRENVILLE, worth at least 2½ tons of copper ore per fathom, with every appearance of becoming more valuable. There is also a good lode in the 91 east, and in about a fortnight the lode will be intersected in the 75. The indications in the cross-cut at the latter place warrant the belief that a good lode will be met with, in which case there would be 35 fms. of ore ground in height at once laid open. At GREAT RETALLACK the prospects are very encouraging. The 20 south, on No. 1 lode, is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; the rise above this level 3 cwt. No. 2 lode has improved at the shaft, now worth 5 cwt. per fathom. It is expected that the 30 north will shortly drain the winze sinking below the 20, where there is a fine bunch of lead, worth full 2 tons per fathom.

At NORTH ROSKEAR MINE the next sampling of copper ore, about 100 tons, is on the 19th inst. Good progress is being made in sinking Pearce's shaft, which is now 3 fms. 4 ft. below the 205; and, as a valuable lode is coming in from the east, it seems likely that on reaching the 216 they will have a good formation of copper to drive into both east and west from the shaft. The lode in the trial winze, under the 230, is improving regularly in value with increased depth. Doctor's shaft, below the 230, will be sunk as rapidly as possible to get a 240 or 242 ft. level opened through the valuable tin ground below the 230. In the trial winze 25 fms. to the west, which is now 8 fathoms deep, and worth 40L per fathom.

At REDMOOR MINE meeting, held on the 6th inst., Capt. Taylor, the agent, attended, and gave a full and interesting account of the mine, the prospects of which agreeably surprised the adventurers present. The lode in the 25 fathom level is producing good tin and copper ores, and in driving eastward the lode will intersect a lead lode, at the junction of which Captain Taylor thinks large deposits of lead will be met, worth about 6 tons of tin in the stone at each end, but for the dry weather impeding the stamping, a small amount of lead has been made before this. For the future, from present appearances, Captain Taylor has no doubt of the mine paying its way. It was formerly in 12,000 shares, which, from forfeitures and relinquishments, are now reduced to 4721.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There is nothing particular to notice relative to the market for British mines. No important discoveries of mineral have taken place since West Chiverton Mine proved a prize, about five years since. I had hoped that NORTH WHEAL CHIVERTON would have added another prize to that district ere this. The 100 ft. level has now been reached, and although the lode in this level has not yet proved rich, it shows considerable improvement in indications to that of the level above, so far as seen. There are several very important points to be developed during the next few months, and I do not despair of one or more of them turning out successful. The 90 fathom level is improving going east, and getting into the lead ground passed through in the 80 fathom level. The meeting will be held on the 13th inst., when a credit balance will be shown sufficient to carry on operations for several months. The sale of tin from NEW WHEAL LOVELL is about 4 tons for the past month, realising 212L 15s. Owing to the want of water for stamping purposes, only two heads of stamps have been used to produce, and I am informed that there are about 4 tons of tin on the floors. Now that rain has fallen, the next month's sale will be considerably more, as the mine is turning out successful.

The usual fluctuations have taken place in PRINCE OF WALES shares. Every slight change in the mine is watched intensely by speculators on the market, to be operated upon according to the state of their account. The real holders, however, do not appear to be influenced (if we may judge from the nature of the transactions entered into), as the buying and selling appear to be principally between the members of the mining market. This is proved on the fortnightly settling days. Prince of Wales shares at the current price are, in my opinion, more in favour of the mine than the other shares in the district. I am justified in stating that the Pestarena Company possesses the richest gold mines in Europe, and of the most durable character. A remittance of 629 ozs. of gold was telegraphed to the office on Thursday last, and this, the manager states, is the produce of 24 days. Instead of the shares being at a discount, they are intrinsically worth a premium for their prospective value.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY continues to return large profits, although the mines may be considered at an infant stage, comparatively. The shares now command the dividend of 3s. per share, payable on and after Sept. 1. The PHILIP shares are steady at 38s. 6d., at which price they should be bought, as they pay a high rate of interest. YUDANAMUTANA shares have been largely dealt in. The extraordinary telegram received at the office a few weeks since was so vague that it is quite a matter of speculation. The mail is looked forward to with great interest. It should be borne in mind that it requires copper ore to be of very high produce to give a profit (to the shareholders) in the interior of Australia. The expenses of transit to the port, together with carriage of materials for the use of the mines, are necessarily high.

From Mr. JAMES HUME:—The Stock and Share Markets are now influenced, in a great measure, by the holiday season, which happens to be a "between term," on the Stock and Share Exchange. Railways have shown some fluctuations, but the market has advanced in the half-yearly balance-sheets, and there is no doubt that this class of security will rise from the extreme depression of the past year or two. Foreign stocks, since the payment of the dividends, have receded, and the markets in this department are not well supported. The Mining Market has been enlivened during the week by the arrival of a fine specimen of rich copper ore broken from the lode recently discovered in WHEAL MARY FLORENCE. Practical miners connected with the market assert that the ore has been broken from the top or commencement of an extensive deposit of ore. The sample appears to be worth 12L per ton. The lode is worth 3 tons per fathom, and, if the bulk proves to be only half the value of the specimen, it is enough to stamp the undertaking as one of a permanent dividend character. Shares have advanced from the merely nominal price lately ruling, but are still obtainable at prices sufficiently reasonable. A very large business has been done in them, and there is no doubt that, like all good things, this mine will continue to be increasingly appreciated by the public, and the shares will very soon be two or three times their present price. The mines the principal dealings have been in DON PEDRO GOLD, which have gone weaker on account of a diminution in the last month's raisings; ST. JOHN DEL REY, which fluctuated 2L per share; and YUDANAMUTANA COPPER, news from which is due about the 12th inst.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Advices received August 1, ex steamer Seine.

GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce from the stamps during the second division of June, being a period of 11 days, is as follows:—

	Oz. av.	Tons	Oz. p. ton
General stamps	2,417	from 1408-8	= 1-721
Herring ditto, Gamba Ore	1,023	"	391-7 = 2-11
Total	3,440	1795-5	= 1-915
Gala mineral	764	382	= 2-673

The gold return from Gala is quite as good as before reported for the first division, both as regards standard yield per ton, and the produce per diem. At present we are working steadily, and getting a rather larger supply from the Bahu Mine.

DON PEDRO NORTH DEL REY.—Mr. Symons (July 2) reports.—The operations in the mine since my last have not proceeded so regularly as usual, owing to the Midsummer holidays, and the duty in consequence has not been equal to that for the first half of the month, but, even so, the samples and appearance of sand at the washhouse leads us to hope for a fair produce. No change worthy of special remark has occurred in the features of the lodes at the various points in progress. A small quantity of stone quarried in the Mine de Baril, has been stamped but the sand treated to date is insufficient to enable us to form an estimate of its auriferous quality.

ROSSA GRANDE.—Mr. Hilcke's (June 30) reports.—Little alteration has taken place during the latter part of the month. The work in crossing the shaft with the shaft could not be dispatched so speedily as I expected; owing to a severe country very heavy timber being used to secure this place. This is now completed, and a few days more will bring the mine in a good working condition. In extending the level the lode still continues of a good size and promising appearance. We have not been able to do much here nor in the adjoining

ing stopes; the above-mentioned work blocked the thoroughfare in the level, and prevented us bringing out the ore. The lode extracted and treated during the greater part of the month has been derived from the stopes in the old workings and other inferior places, our produce, therefore, will not come up to the previous month.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, June 27: The sinking of the shaft goes on with regularity, and we continue to find good spots of ore in sinking, and to get some azogue ores picked out for reduction. Sinking from 6th to 20th of June 140 varas.

RHENISH CONSOLIDATED.—G. Sweet, July 30: Christiana: The western drive at the 20 lachter level is, since the date of my last report, considerably improved, and will afford fully 2½ tons of lead ore per lachter. The eastern end at this level is also looking better, and will afford 1½ ton of lead ore per lachter. The distance from the extreme points of these two ends is now 18 lachters, and on Pittar's shoot of ore. At the 10 lachter level this shoot of ore did not exceed 12 lachters long, and at the adit level but 6 lachters, so it is evident that the ore ground is greatly lengthening in depth. The western drive at the 10 lachter level is affording good stones of lead ore, but on the whole not enough to value. The western drive at the adit level is affording ribs of blende and copper ore, with occasional good spots of lead ore. Pittar's shoot, in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, will afford 3 tons of lead ore per lachter. A stop in the roof the 10 lachter level, west of Sweet's winze, will afford 1½ ton of lead ore per lachter. A stop in the roof of the adit level, 10 lachters west of Sweet's winze, will afford 1½ ton of lead ore per lachter. Blende: The drive on the middle lode at the adit level, west of the cross-cut, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stop on the middle lode in the roof of the 10 lachter level, and west of the cross-course, will afford 18 cwt. of lead ore per lachter. A tribute bargain in the roof of the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, and west of the cross-cut, will afford 1½ ton of lead ore per lachter. Two tribute bargains on the middle lode at the adit level, and east of the cross-cut, are affording a fair quantity of lead ore. The middle lode is not yet intersected in the cross-cut driving south from the north level at the 10, but we shall expect it in 2 or 3 ft. further on. In a rise on the north lode, east of the cross-cut at the 10 lachter level, we have good stones of lead ore, and we expect an improvement very shortly. A stop on the south lode at the 10 lachter level will afford 1½ ton of blende per lachter. In the drive on the copper lode in search of the north and middle lodes, our expectations are not yet realised, but we intend to continue the driving, and hope ultimately to meet with the lost lodes.—Fahrenberg: There is nothing doing at this mine beyond two men on tribute.—Estimated returns for July: Blende and Christiana: Lead ore, 600 centners, 1700 thalers; blende, 100 centners, 100 thalers; Fahrenberg lead ore, 30 centners, 30 thalers—1890 thalers.—Estimated cost on mines: Blende and Christiana: 1800 thalers; Fahrenberg, 60 thalers—1850 thalers. Through the continuation of the dry weather the steam-engine at Christiana has been kept to work pumping throughout this month, in consequence of which the consumption of coal has been heavy, and so little has been the top water that we have been obliged to pump water out of the mine for feeding the engine and dressing purposes.

PESTARENA UNITED.—T. Roberts, J. Mitchell, T. Warne, J. Roberts, July 27: District of Pestarena: The course of ore discovered in the end of the 33, south of Aquavite engine-shaft, continues a very rich one; we estimate it to be worth 15 ozs. of gold per fathom. The lode in the end north at the 23 yields 6 tons of ore per fathom, worth 1½ oz. of gold per ton; this course of ore was worked above the adit, but under this level no workings have been made on it. At the adit level the lode in the bottom, near the boundary of Aquavite and Feschler, holds out well; it yields 5 tons of ore per fathom, with 2 ozs. of gold per ton. These bottoms and ends driving are in virgin ground, on No. 2 lode, and our expectations are that this ore will continue down through the mine, and prove to be a most important discovery. The new pumping turbine has been connected to the pumping gear at the Feschler, and we have found it to work well; all the rods and drums move with much ease, and for the future we shall not be liable to so many breakages and troubles as we have had to contend with in some months past. We are now pushing on the bottom stopes in the Feschler, and the principal part of the rich course of ore, which proved when the last stop was put over to be worth 100L per fathom. The benefit to be derived from this course of ore will, however, not be felt in the returns before the end of next month.—Battig: The lode in the end at Cavetta level yields some ore, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton; this lode is at present small, but promises to be wider. The lode in the back of this level, on the side lode, is 1½ ft. wide, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton of ore. All the other stopes continue without change, yielding a plenty of lower class ore. We expect to finish the washing and picking floors at Fornalutet by the middle of next month, after which we expect to better the quality of the ore from the large lodes by washing and picking out that part of it which is injurious to the amalgamation. At the establishment everything is going on as usual, the machinery is in good working order, the casting shop answers very well, and is turning out a plenty of necessary castings, such as crusher-rolls, jaws for stone breakers, and plenty of other castings for the machinery at Pestarena.—District of Val Toppa: In the first cross-cut at No. 2, or Fisher's level, we have a force of 12 men employed in cutting through an opening out on the new lode, and have not as yet reached the hanging-wall, for the first six metres the lode is very flat, but in the last two metres driving it is dipping much faster. We have not made any separate trials of the ore from this lode since last reported, but shall shortly do so at the establishment on a large scale. The new lode in the end, driving from the second cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide. We are now preparing to lay down a tramroad from the new lode through the first cross-cut to join with the lode in Fisher's level. Telegram: Remittance of gold 625 ozs., produce for 26 days.

MINING NOTABILITIES.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

STANNARIES OF DEVON AND CORNWALL.—A requisition is being prepared by some gentlemen connected with the mining interest, to be forwarded to the proper quarter, praying for an enquiry into the present state of the laws relating to mines, and suggesting important reform in the Stannaries Court. The delay to which suitors are exposed is much complained of, and there is a strong feeling existing throughout the two countries that, unless more liberal laws are introduced the mining industry (already so depressed) will cease to exist.—N. N.

NORTH POOL appears to be about to resume its former position amongst the dividend mines of Cornwall, a rich course of copper having been discovered at a depth of about 60 fathoms from surface. Although the prospect is not so promising as it formerly was, it formerly paid a very high rate of dividend to its fortunate shareholders, and from present appearances will soon do so again. The ore now discovered is a continuation of that taken away by the former proprietors from the same lode further west, or towards the South Tolguish Mine. North Pool is one of the group of mines to the north of Carr Brea Hill, which mines have almost without exception proved enormously rich. Mr. Charles Thomas, in "Mining Fields of the West," speaks of the Carr Brea district as follows:—"In concluding the remarks upon this district, it becomes important to call attention to the enormous profits realised from the mines situated to the north of the Carr Brea range of hills, which in the aggregate amount to over 2,000,000L; and the mines which have given this sum extend over an area of only 2½ square miles, or 1600 acres, a wonderfully small space from which to have obtained such a grand result. On the south side of the hills, the mines, fewer in number, and covering comparatively a very small space, have, as before stated, given profits to the amount of about 700,000L, thus bringing the profits which have been derived from this district up to 2,700,000L."

It gives assurance to miners to observe that the speculative spirit of capitalists is still further directed towards Cornwall. This week has been a rush of prospectors for working the CWM DAREX MINES. These mines form a range of workings on large ore lodes, nearly to the surface, ranging from the Great Darren to the Old Cwmynog Mine, nearly a mile in length. In the mining work of Sir John Pettus there is a picture of the westernmost of these mines, drawn 200 years ago, showing the costumes of the Welsh of that epoch, with the mules waiting to be loaded, with round wicker baskets attached to their pack-saddles, showing the mines to have been productive ever then. These shafts extending to the surface show workings, and found them fraught with rich silver-lead ore in paying quantities nearly to the outcrop. Last week there was a notice for working Byn Y-twyth, in the southern mining district of Cardiganshire, amongst the Lisburne Mines, with lodes to open, having backs 120 fathoms high, and statistics of great returns in former times. As long as the spirit of mining enterprise is confined to such projects as these the mining community will have reason to rejoice. Nothing can be purer than this class of investment; it is calculated to bring honour on mining, and wealth and fame to miners. I wish the energies of the mining world were often kept in channels so likely to lead to prosperity.

WEST MARIA and FORTESCUE adjoins Devon Great Consols. With its present appliances, and large, well-defined lodes—some rich, worth 40L per fathom for copper, and improving—it will shortly become a great mine. It is already nearly paying its way, and the engine for extra hauling—which will shortly be started—will give them sufficient power with the pumping-engine to manage all their work. With the advantage of cheaper transit for their ore, which is now contemplated, further saving will result, which will quickly place the mine in the dividend list. Great credit is due to the agents for the manner in which the work has been carried out.

WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.—The prospects of this mine are exceedingly flattering.—In fact, were never so bright as now; for although from the beginning there has been the promise of a good mine, and the lode at and above the adit level has produced large quantities of mineral, yet never was the lode so productive, and so likely to prove permanently good, as at the deepest point at which it has been seen—35 fms. from surface. And as the shaft is now rapidly approaching the depth for another level, where the lode will be again intersected by a short cross-cut, the chances are that a rich mine will be opened up within a comparatively short period, and the shareholders reap the reward of their luck and perseverance.

PENHALE UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES.—These mines are now drained to the 90 fathom level, at Phillips' engine-shaft, and Hall's shaft is expected to be unwatered to the same depth in the course of a few days. Splendid stones of silver-lead have been broken from the lode at the engine-shaft, and in a short time regular sales will be made monthly, as these mines in their last working were returning nearly 50 tons of rich silver-lead per month.

WEST TINCROFT MINE.—An influential party of adventurers propose to resume the working of this property, which was formerly known as Wheal Bal, or Chyvenhall Moor. I believe the set offers greater certainty of success than any which has been offered to the public for some time. Handsome returns can be made immediately, and will be continuously increasing after the erection of a suitable steam-engine for drawing the water. The set was worked to a depth of 80 fathoms upwards of 40 years since, and the proceeds from the sales of tin were considerable. The mine (then called "Wheal Bal") was drained by horse-wheel barrels. From the report of the gentleman who held the position of purser of that company, and who was a large shareholder, if the necessary machinery be erected, and the property fairly developed, it will be a great success. The company, who are about to work WEST TINCROFT, will have the good wishes of all the neighbourhood, and very many will become shareholders, and contribute towards the expenses of opening up the mine.

The Bryn-yr-Owen Colliery Company have convened a meeting, to be held on Sept. 9, when the desirability of dissolving and winding-up the company will be considered.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867, GOLD MEDAL.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,

At the Great Triennial Trials of the ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, held at Bury St. Edmunds, July, 1867, received the following AWARDS:—

- For Single Cylinder Portable Steam Engine,—THE FIRST PRIZE OF £25.
 For Double Cylinder Portable Steam Engine,—THE FIRST PRIZE OF £25.
 For Horizontal Cylinder Fixed Engine,—THE FIRST PRIZE OF £20.
 For Double Blast Finishing Threshing Machine,—THE PRIZE OF £15.

Also, THE SOCIETY'S SILVER MEDAL FOR ADJUSTING BLOCKS for Machines.

The duty performed by all C., S., and Co.'s Engines on this occasion considerably exceeded that of any others. C., S., and Co. refer with pleasure to the fact that the duty of their "Commercial" or Single Valve Engine at Chester, so long ago as 1858, was not equalled by any "ordinary" Engine at Bury.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., LINCOLN;

And 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.



PATENT FLEXIBLE TUBING,

AND BRATTICE CLOTH FOR MINES

MANUFACTURED BY

ELLIS LEVER,

WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

ARTESIAN BORING.

IMPROVEMENTS IN

TOOLS FOR BORING FOR WATER, COAL, AND MINERALS.

TILLEY'S PATENT.

These consist in DISPENSING WITH THE MALLE SCREW ON BORING RODS, DIMINISHING BREAKAGE, and RENDERING REPAIRS EASY. Prospectuses of—

M. BEALE, 21, GRESHAM STREET, LONDON.

Estimates given for obtaining water and boring for minerals.

WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR

WATSON BROTHERS,

MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.

1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for 25 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in this column. In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. V. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks" in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate, and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mine or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS also inform their clients and the public that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are also duly asked the opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommendations to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are able to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charge for commission.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—We have a report, but can only answer enquiries privately.

SATURDAY, AUG. 1.—Market rather quiet. Prince of Wales, Chiverton Moor, and Great Retallack shares chiefly dealt in. Prince of Wales, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Chiverton Moor, 65s. to 70s.; Great Retallack, 35s. to 38s.; West Chiverton, 60s. to 62s.; Chiverton Moor, 65s. to 70s.; Don Pedro, 35s. to 38s.; Monday.—Market very quiet. Prince of Wales, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Great Retallack, 35s. to 38s.; Chiverton Moor, 65s. to 70s.; Marke Valley, 7s. to 7½s.; Yudanamutana, 5s. to 5½s.; Don Pedro, 35s. to 38s.; Chontales, 2s. to 2½s.

TUESDAY.—The market continues very quiet, and prices in most cases nominal. Prince of Wales, 38s. to 40s.; Chiverton Moor, 65s. to 70s.; Chontales, 2s. to 2½s.; West Chiverton, 60s. to 62s.; Seton, 60s. to 65s.; Great Retallack, 35s. to 38s.

WEDNESDAY.—Active demand for Prince of Wales, Yudanamutana, Chiverton Moor, Marke Valley, Great Laxey, and Great Retallack. Prince of Wales, 37s. to 39s.; Yudanamutana, 5s. to 5½s.; Great Retallack, 35s. to 38s.; Chiverton Moor, 65s. to 70s.; Marke Valley, 7s. to 7½s.; Chontales, 2s. to 2½s.; West Seton, 19s. to 20s.

THURSDAY.—Market very quiet, and Prince of Wales for a short time receded to 35s. This was upon a report that the 65 east had fallen off to 51 per fathom. As this end, however, is nearing the cross-course, beyond which a course of ore has always been looked for, a falling off is not much regarded, while the improvement in the 55 west to 151 per fathom is important. Yudanamutana in demand, at 5½s. Great Retallack, 35s. to 38s.; Don Pedro, 35s. to 38s.; Marke Valley, 7s. to 7½s.

FRIDAY.—Good demand for Prince of Wales, at 38s. to 38s.; Great Laxey, 16s. to 17½s.; Marke Valley, 7s. to 7½s.; Don Pedro, 35s. to 38s.; Yudanamutana, 5s. to 6s.; Great Retallack, 35s. to 38s.; Great Vor, 14s. to 15s.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.—The number of pumping-engines reported for June is 25. They have consumed 1593 tons of coal, and lifted 12.3 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 52,200,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. The following engines have exceeded the average duty:—

Chiverton Moor—70 in.	Millions	59.4
Dolcoath—Hartlett's 40 in.		53.1
Great North Down—Sleggan's 70 in.		19.2
Great Work—Leed's 60 in.		61.0
North Rosekear—Doctor's 70 in.		57.7
North Wheal Crofty—Trevenen's 80 in.		61.3
South Wheal Frances—Marriott's 75 in.		59.4
West Chiverton—Hawke's 80 in.		66.0
Wheal Seton—Tilly's 70 in.		60.6

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending Aug. 2 amounted to 1,937, 2s. 7d.

Vice-Chancellor Mallins has appointed Mr. Edward Addis (Addis and Harris) official liquidator of the General Provident Assurance Society.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—MASTERY OVER DISEASES.—There is a constant tendency in the human body to pass from strength to weakness, unless some means be adopted to counteract the "wear and tear," and other deteriorating influences. Holloway's Pills effect this admirably; they accomplish all the most exacting invalid can require. As alteratives, they regulate the stomach and rouse the liver; as purifiers, they improve the blood's quality; as aperients, they promote peristaltic action; and as tonics, they invigorate the nervous system. They have blessed with health thousands previously blasted by disease. In all cases of indigestion, palpitation, headaches, heartburn, and functional obstructions, sufferers have Holloway's Pills as a resource to fall back upon, which never disappoint their most sanguine hopes.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Aug. 6: The lode in the shaft is 4 ft. wide, with about 10 tons of ore per fathom, or 8 tons for the length of the shaft, (12 feet). The lode in the 90 east end is improved in appearance and more productive, being about 4 feet wide, and worth from 4 to 5 tons of better quality ore per fathom. All other points of operation continue without change to notice since last report.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—T. Kemp, Aug. 5: Settings for August: The new shaft is down 9 fms. 2 ft. below the 63; ground sunk last month, 1 fm. 5 ft.: the part of the lode now carried by the shaft is producing excellent stones of lead ore; the lode is more favourable for sinking through, and the men are making better progress. Ten men to open and stop the lode west of cross-cut, in the 63, at 65s. per fathom; produce 2 tons of ore per cubic fathom. Eight men to stop west of winze, under the 52, at 70s. per fathom, also worth 2 tons of ore per cubic fathom. The stop to the east of winze, above this level, is suspended for clearance. Hereafter I think it will be better to set this on tribute, as the ground can be taken away to a greater advantage. Six men to stop west of winze, in the back of this same level, at 60s. per fathom; lode worth 20 cwt. of ore per cubic fathom. The new shaft is divided and cased with timber from surface to the 52, and the new incline is nearly completed from the new shaft to the dressing floors, but we cannot go on any further with this work before we get the castings from the foundry. Our surface water is still short. I am sorry to say that we are getting very much behind with our drawing and dressing, and if we do not get rain shortly we shall be obliged to suspend the greater part of our operations.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, F. Hosking, August 5: Setting Report: The 100 fm. level cross-cut to drive north of the engine-shaft, by four men, at 81 per fathom; the ground in this end is a little more favourable for driving, and is strongly mineralised. The rise in the back of the 100, east of the cross-cut, by two men, at 41. 10s. per fathom; we have about 9 feet further to rise to communicate with the winze sunk below the 90. The 70 fm. level cross-cut to drive north of engine-shaft, by four men, at 151 per fathom; this end is in the greenstone, which is spare for driving, but we are frequently meeting with spots of muddle and copper ore, as if near the lode.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, Aug. 4: The lode in the 78 west is somewhat more ore than it was last week, the width being much the same. The perpendicular one seems to be bearing a little more to the north. In the 68 west the lode has slightly improved, and the winze below is without alteration.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN (Gold).—J. Parry, Aug. 4: We have cut down to the lode by the smithy; we had to go through very hard stuff before we came to it. It seems to be large, but water was coming in so fast that we had to abandon it. We did not find any visible gold in the lode-stuff, but it looks very promising. The value of this trial is that it shows we have a greater amount of stuff to work upon than we thought. We are progressing very favourably in driving the cross-cut, in the deep adit. The ground is better for cutting, and we have set to drive 1 fathom at 61. We have driven 1½ fathom since our last setting.

CHIVERTON.—J. Juleff, J. Borlase, Aug. 6: In the 110, east of Cookney's shaft, the lode is 12 in. wide, producing good stones of lead. The 78 end, east of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and muddle. We are also driving the 78 north; here the lode is a large stream of water flowing from the end; this we shall push on with all possible speed.

CHIVERTON.—(Special Report).—W. Tonkin, Aug. 6: The snop-shaft is sunk to the 85; the men are engaged in squaring down the shaft. Next week they will commence driving a cross-cut south to intersect the lode, which is about 20 fms. distance, and will take about four months from this time. The 25 ft. big. The lode is composed of flookan and soft killas, but no lead. Ditto west is driven 28½ fms.; the lode is about 2½ ft. big, composed of flookan, spar, killas, and a little lead, but not sufficient to value; this end is scarcely letting out any water. The stopes working in the bottom of the 60, 40 fms. west of the cross-cut, and 12 fms. in advance of the 75 end, are down about 9 ft.; worth about 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. Stopping ground in the bottom level, and in advance of the bottom end, is contrary to the general rule of Cornish mining, but it is paying 31 for 11. worth of labour. The 60 is driven east 43 fms.; the lode is about 2½ ft. big, composed of flookan, spar, killas, and occasional spots of lead. Clog's shaft is sunk 16 fms. from the surface; this shaft is suspended, on account of the water. The return for this quarter will be about 65 tons of lead.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—J. Juleff, Wm. Bennetts, Aug. 6: The engine-shaft is down to the 85, and we shall at once commence to cross-cut south. The lode in the 75 east is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and muddle. The 75 fm. level continues to improve, and is now producing some good lead work. We have a similar change in the ground in this end to what we had in the level over, before we met with the lead ground. The lode in the 65 east is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, with a very promising appearance. On the whole, we consider the mine has improved since our last report.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, Aug. 5: In the 142, west of Walker's shaft, we are continuing driving the end in the killas by the side of the lode; ground still favourable for progress. In the stop in the back of this level, east of winze, no lode has been taken down since last reported on, but shall commence next week. In the 130 driving west the lode is very large; the south part, for 4 ft. wide, is producing good work for tin; the north part of the same is composed chiefly of capel, intermixed with branches, and not quite so good for tin, worth for the width of the lode (10 ft.) 40l. per fm.; the lode is very hard and spare for driving. The cutting out of the lode behind the end, and east of the cross-cut, is being urged on with all speed. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 100, is without alteration in value, but in consequence of having water, and the lode being hard, our progress in sinking at the present time is rather slow, but hope soon to have an improvement. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 100 are without alteration.

DREPP LEVEL.—Aug. 1: The lode in the winze sinking below the 174 yard level, 11 fms. east of Eryon's shaft, on Pant-y-go vein, is looking much better than when last reported; the vein in the present bottom is 18 in. wide, composed of spar, and on the north side there is a branch of lead ore 6 in. in width, quite solid; it is quite equal to the specimens sent from the 204 yard level, where we first cut the vein at that point. We hope that this will make down to the deep level. There is no change in any of the other bargains throughout the mines since our report of Monday, and the weather still keeps very dry. We have continued the drawing of the stuff from underground and the Pant-y-go winding-engine till to-day, and we have the mine quite clear of stuff, so that the mines can continue working for near a month without being hindered by stuff. Our water is all exhausted for the Pant-y-go engine, and we shall not be able to wind any more stuff until we get rain.

EAST GUNSLAKE.—James Bray, Aug. 6: Iuring the past week we have met with a branch in the 35 fm. level cross-cut south 4 in. wide, producing good stones of yellow ore, intermixed with fluor and spar. The lode in the end on the Imham adit is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fathom, and kindly for further improvement. No other change in the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—Charles Glasson, Aug. 6: In the 115, east of King's shaft, the lode is 12 inches wide, worth 61 per fathom. One stop in the back of this level is worth 71 per fathom. In the 115, west of shaft, the lode is 6 inches wide, worth 41 per fathom. In the 105, east of shaft, the lode is 12 inches wide, worth 41 per fathom. This end is suspended, and the men put to rise in the back for ventilation; the lode is 10 inches wide, worth 41 per fathom. One stop in the back of this level is worth 61 per fathom. There is no change to notice in

the 105, west of shaft, since my last report. In the 95, west of shaft, the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 91 per fathom. Two pitches in the back of this level—one at 6s. in 11, and one at 9s. in 11. In the same level east of shaft, there are two stopes, worth 61 per fathom each. Two pitches in the back of this level are working by six men, one at 6s. 8d. in 11, and one at 13s. 4d. in 11. The stop in the back of the 85, west of shaft, is worth 61 per fathom. One pitch working by two men, at 8s. in 11.

EAST SNARFELL.—W. H. Rowe, Aug. 5: Scarcely anything has been done to the leading part of the lode in the bottom of the shaft since my last, nor have I any change to report of the 20 stopes this week. I hope to resume driving the 20 in a day or two.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 1: Setting Report: The engine-shaft to sink below the 110 by six men, at 271. 10s. per fm.; the lode is small; this shaft is 8 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the level, and we expect in two months to be at the 120. The 110 east, by six men, at 21. 15s. per fm., and 2s. 6d. in 11. for saving out the copper ore; here the lode is 2½ ft. wide, with a good branch of copper ore, that will produce 2½ tons per fm.; we estimate it at 151 per fm. for copper, and at least 41 for tin; this is the best lode we have ever seen to the east of the shaft, and of which we have a good opinion, as it is likely to open out a good piece of profitable ground. A rise above this level, by four men, at 31. per fm., and 2s. 6d. in 11. for copper ore, where the lode will produce 1½ ton per fm. The 95 east, on the caunter, by four men, at 41. 10s. per fathom; lode 15 in. wide, and worth for copper and tin ore 61 per fm. The stopes above this level, by four men, at 20s. per fm.; lode worth 1 ton of copper ore, and good tinstuff. The cross-cut to drive south at the 75, by six men, at 41. per fm. From this place we have a base line of 21 fms. 1 foot 6 inches, of which we have driven 9 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. underlie of the lode estimated at 2½ ft. per fathom—8 fms. 2 ft. Having a distance of 3 fms. 4 ft. to drive, which ought to be done in a fortnight, and if fortunate in meeting with a good lode, we shall have 55 fathoms high on it, besides the advantage of having the engine-shaft nearly 10 fathoms deeper—a good speculation.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, Aug. 5: The men have not done a great deal underground since the survey; and to-morrow, if there be any change, we will write you full particulars.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Wm. Richards, Aug. 6: The ground in the 100 east has been easier for progress during the past week, and the lode has produced some good stones of ore. The north lode in the 130, east of Davey's cross-cut, retains its size of 4½ ft. in width, and during the past week it has yielded some stones and small branches of ore; it is a very kindly point, and there is a large stream of water coming off. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 130 has produced at the rate of 1½ ton of ore per fm. since last week; we shall, however, suspend this point now, and put a pair of men to stop the ground east and west of the winze, which will leave a small profit on that operation. The men at the north boundary adit are pressing well with the clearing-out of the old workings, but we are not yet at the end of the lode.

EAST WHEAL ROSE CONSOLS.—A. Thomas, Aug. 6: Since the last general meeting we have erected a horse-whim, shaft-tackle, &c., and sunk a shaft to a depth of 20 fms. from surface, divided, cased, and put in ladder-rod in the same from surface to the bottom. The shaft was sunk the first 10 fms. perpendicular, which effected a communication with the adit, the remaining 10 fms. being sunk below adit on the course of the north lode, which presented a very promising appearance for about 6 fms.; the lode varies in size from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and is composed of killas, flookan, and spar, which showed spots of spar and blende, when the lode became very much disordered by a hard floor of spar and blende coming in from the north; in depth I hope we shall lose this spar and blende; the strata around the lode are everything that could be desired for the production of lead and blende ores, and should the lode become well defined there is not a doubt but that it will prove very productive. We are now engaged in cutting plat or lodge at the bottom of the shaft (which is called the 10 fm. level), prior to driving north and south. There has been a cross-cut driven at the adit 30 fms. south, which has intersected two promising lodes, but we have not opened them, it being so shallow. We think it advisable they should be opened on at a greater depth. Every point is being forced with as little delay as possible, and I hope soon to report something good.

EAST WHEAL SETON.—J. Vivian and Son, Wm. Thomas, Jun., Aug. 6: At Basset's engine-shaft we continue to make fair progress, through rock of the same character as last reported on. Cartwright's shaft is now 23 fms. deep; the branch producing lead, muddle, and blende has continued in the shaft until within the last day or two, but by the slight underdrift which it has to the north is now leaving the shaft. There can be no doubt but that the branch will form a junction with the main lode in depth. We are driving the adit north, but have not yet intersected any lode or branch.

EBURY.—W. Kitto, Aug. 6: In handing you my report for the past fortnight I do not see that I have anything whatever new worthy of any remark. We continue to sink the shaft and drive the 50 end east with a full force of men, and the lode in each place yields good lumps of lead occasionally. Any change, I will write immediately.

GAWDON COPPER.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., Aug. 1: King's engine-shaft in regular course of sinking by six men, which is down 5 fms. 0 ft. 3 in. below the 70; the ground is a little stiffer for sinking, in consequence of some hard floors of spar and killas, which we regard as temporary. The drive of the 70 west, from said shaft, is now on the north or flookan part of the lode, which we purpose to continue for some short distance further previous to cross-cutting the south or main part of the lode, which we calculate is some 3 or 4 fms. wide. The part of the lode carried by the cross-cut, on north lode, is of a most flattering description, worth 8 tons of good quality ore per fathom. There are two pitches worked through a fine lode for the last 5 fms., varying in value from 4 to 8 tons of ore per fathom, and never looking better than now in the present end. The lode in the rise in back of the same level is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 60 east is also showing indications of improvement, with occasional stones of ore. The lode in the winze and stopes going down below the 60, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. To-day will be our monthly setting, particulars of which we will forward you early in the coming week. We sampled yesterday (completely) 119 tons of copper ore.

GOGINAN.—Aug. 4: The lode in the 110 east is 4 feet wide, containing good branches of lead ore, and will produce 25 cwt. per fathom. We have suspended the 110 west, it being poor. In the 100, east of rise, the lode has a more promising appearance, getting harder, and contains good spots of ore occasionally. There are three stopes working in the back of the 100, producing on an average 17 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; and one stoper over the drift yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. In the winze, on cross-cut, on north lode, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 18 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. There are two pitches worked by twelve men, producing from 10 to 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom each.

GREAT NORTH DOWNS.—Wm. Rich, C. Bawden, July 31: Since our last general meeting we have fixed pitwork in Vivian's engine-shaft, cased and divided the same, put down diagonal rods and footway, and resumed the sinking below the 74; the lode is 18 ft. wide, but in order to facilitate the sinking we are carrying only a small portion of the south part of the lode, which yields occasional stones of strong yellow copper ore, with fluor-spar. In sinking a few fathoms deeper we expect the Pendarvis lode will unite with our large lode, when we hope to have an improvement; the shaft is now nearly 4 fms. below the 71, and sinking by nine men. Butler's shaft is sunk to a 75 fm. level, skip-rod, &c., made complete to the bottom of the shaft; the men are now engaged cutting ground for trip-plat preparatory to setting off a level eastward, and also sinking below the 75 as soon as convenient. We have had ore in places in sinking the last 11 fms.; the bottom of the shaft is not so good, although the lode is large, and has a very promising appearance. The 64, west of Butler's, is 14 fms.; the lode in the end yields good stones of ore. The 64 east is communicating with the level west from Sleggan's, which has given good ventilation throughout. Nos. 1 and 2 stopes, in this level, are worth 81 per fm. each, and No. 3, 101 per fm. The 64 fm. level cross-cut is extended south towards the lode 10 fms.; the ground has been rather harder than we expected to find it, but is now easier, and the cross-course on which we are driving is larger, and carries abundance of sulphur muddle, with prill, and spots of ore. The lode we are sinking in this cross-cut has a very promising appearance, and we are thinking to intersect it in this cross-cut, in a few fathoms more.

In the 44, and 11, we consider, some 8 fms. ahead, and if it is productive in the 64, as we think it will, we shall have 20 fms. of high ground to operate on at once. Sleggan's shaft is sunk to the 84, and a cross-cut driven 12 ft. through the lode; the north part is poor; we have extended 9 ft. east on the south part of the lode, which is worth 81 per fm.; the end west yields stones of copper, and good work for tin. The ore we had in the 74 has apparently dipped west away from the shaft; we are of opinion that by extending on the course of the lode at the bottom of the shaft the end will improve. We have completed the skip-rod to the 84, and as soon as we have made room around the shaft for tramway we shall urge on the sinking as rapidly as possible; the ground has been very hard in this shaft for the last 11 fms. sunk, but it shows signs of speedy improvement. The 74 west is extended 80 fms.; the end is unproductive. A winze, 24 fms. behind this end, is worth 201 per fm. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 stopes, in this level, are worth 151, 121, and 101 per fm. The stop in the 59 west is worth 81 per fm. King's shaft is in full course of sinking below the 84 by six men, and is 2½ fms. under the level, in a lode worth 61 per fathom for the length of the shaft (9 ft.). The 81 fm. level end is extended west nearly 20 fms.; the first 17 fms. in a lode varying in value from 101 to 151 per fathom; the present end is worth 61 per fm. for tin. Two stopes in this level are worth 101 and 121 per fm. respectively; the ore is evidently dipping west towards Sleggan's shaft. Taking this into consideration, and the gradual improvement in the character of the ground, and the quantity of copper water forcing up out of the bottom of this shaft, makes us feel sanguine there is a good productive lode below. The cross-cut, south of Butler's, is a very interesting point to look forward to, as well as the opening out of the bottom levels, and the sinking of King's and the other shafts. We have 33 men employed in these shafts, and others driving the cross-cut south. We have been obliged to have some expensive materials during the past three months—capstan-ropes and pit-work for Vivian's shaft, and second-hand boiler for Vivian's whim-engine; the whole of which, with every other claim on the mine, is charged up close.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, Aug. 5: No. 1 Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 20 fm. level may be considered all the width of the shaft, or 4 ft. wide, of branches of spar, white iron, &c., with rich stones of lead; as we have before advised you, we think as we get away from the cross branch or slide that the lode will improve. The lode in the 20 fm. level south is 15 to 18 in. wide, containing good silver-lead ore, worth 6 to 7 cwt. per fathom—a most promising lode. The back over this place will produce 3 cwt. per fathom. The air being very light, we are using every effort we possibly can to sink the winze, and which we hope may be done by Saturday, which will ventilate the level, and enable us to stop the backs.—No. 2 Lode: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30 fm. level, is 18 in. wide; it has greatly improved, and we think we are getting into the shoot of lead driven through in the 30 fm. level. To-day we have broken stones of silver-lead weighing several pounds weight; from what we can see of the lode, we believe it will produce 4 to 5 cwt. per fathom. We purpose by Saturday to have the lode taken down the whole length of the shaft, when we shall be enabled to give you the value and the appearance of it. The lode in the 30 fm. level north is split into two parts, of 18 in. and 10 in. wide, respectively, of gossan and quartz, containing good stones of lead ore; here we have met with a rough; the lode is letting out an increased quantity of water. We, therefore, hope in a short time to be able to resume the sinking of the winze below the 20 north; the lode in this end has a very promising appearance, and which indicates a bunch of lead near at hand.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Aug. 5: In Noel's shaft, sinking below the 150, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of spar, prill, and good stones of copper ore. In the 150, east of Noel's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 140 east the lode is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. In the 125 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—John Nancarrow, John George, Aug. 3: The following work was set to-day:—The 50 to drive east by three men and three

not yield to soap water. In the next place, the author has studied the various methods of coating iron with other metals, such as copper, tin, and zinc, with or without the use of galvanism. In the former case, he shows that when acid baths are used for the purpose the results are always unsatisfactory, and alkalies cannot be used without decomposing the bath. To avoid this, however, Mr. Lieke advocates the use of tartaric acid, either as a soda or a potash salt, especially for coppering iron by means of galvanism. The best results were obtained with a solution of 20 parts of crystallised sulphate of copper in 160 parts of water, which solution is mixed with 50 parts of neutral tartrate of potash dissolved in 660 parts of caustic soda solution of 1.12 sp. gr.—*Scientific Review.*

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.—A reference to the details of the general meeting, as reported in another column, will show that the Chairman (Mr. Childers, M.P.), who is admitted to be a sound practical financier, remarked that "within the last few weeks those who watched these things—and no one did more so than bankers—began to see very decided signs of improvement in commercial matters. They have had some time to wait after the storm: as was well known, it was not only the wrecks and mischief brought about during the raging of the sea, but that after the storm had passed many a good ship, that had gone through the height of the gale, came into trouble and difficulty in the perfectly calm weather which followed. That had been the case during the last two years, but whether the anticipations of a fine harvest, or the prospect of a settlement of certain question of public interest—whatever may be the cause, those who watched narrowly monetary matters began to see daily evidences, but he hoped it would be gradual, of a return of confidence. It was to be hoped that they would not return to that outrageous state of speculation which disgraced this country some years ago. When that confidence did return, the London and County Bank would be the first to reap the advantage by any increase of its legitimate profits.

The NATIONAL BANK has issued its directors' report for the half-year ending June, which shows a net profit for the six months, after writing off all bad and providing for all doubtful debts, and deducting rebate of interest on bills not due of 78,350*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, increasing the total rest, or undivided profits (100,000*l.* having been distributed as dividends in January), to 522,240*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* The directors have since declared the ordinary and an extraordinary dividend, amounting together to 10 per cent. per annum, which, although a reduction as compared with those recently paid, must still be regarded as highly satisfactory. The directors express regret that the low rates of interest obtainable on first-class advances render expedient a reduction of the rate of extra dividend, but the directors have pleasure in referring to the preceding balance-sheet to show that the diminution of profit is not attributable to any curtailment of the ordinary business of the bank, nor to any falling off in its resources. The directors are confident that on a general revival of the trade of the country, and a consequent increase in the value of money, the bank will again realise profits in excess of the former rates of dividend, but in the meantime they can only conduce to that end by the daily attention bestowed on the current business with a view to its safe and profitable extension. During the past half-year two metropolitan branches have been opened, with every prospect of success, in the rapidly advancing districts of Notting-hill and King's-cross.

GOLD MINING IN ITALY.—THE PESTARENA COMPANY.—It will be seen by the report, which appears in another column, that the prospects at the mines of this company not only continue of the most encouraging character, but that they materially improve in value as the development progresses. The remittance for the month is 625 *ozs.*, against 418 *ozs.* for the preceding month, and it is fair to assume that the August return will show a further improvement. The turbine has been connected with the pumping-gear, and works well; but the advantage derivable from this improved arrangement will not be fully felt till the end of the month. It may be added that the lode in the 33 is worth 3 *ozs.* of gold per ton, and that in the Peschiera level 100*l.* per fathom—the latter is the deepest point in the mines.

THE ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.—The facilities for bringing mechanical and industrial novelties prominently before those connected with the mining interest, and with other branches of trade in Cornwall, which the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society offers is already well known, and it is probable that the forthcoming meeting will be quite as interesting as any that has preceded it. In another column of this day's Journal will be found the announcement that the thirty-sixth annual exhibition of the society will commence at Falmouth, on Sept. 29, and mentioning the fact that medals, prizes, and premiums will be awarded for (amongst other things) mechanical contrivances and scientific papers. For the information of those who may be desirous of exhibiting and competing, it may be stated that particulars of the nature, size, &c., of the proposed exhibit should be at once addressed to the honorary secretaries at Falmouth, who will afford the intending exhibitor every information. The last day for the delivery of the exhibits is Sept. 21, and articles, unless with improvements, which have appeared at previous exhibitions of the society are inadmissible.

TAVISTOCK IRONWORKS.—Messrs. Nicholls, Mathews, and Co., are using every energy in getting these works ready for re-starting. A large number of hands are employed, and in a very short time the fine hammers, whose sound is so well known and appreciated, will be giving employment and plenty where all was despair and desolation. The Tavistock Ironworks have been for a number of years celebrated for shovels, which are well known all over the world, and more especially amongst the foreign mines, from which large orders continue to be rapidly coming in.

IMPROVED PUDDLING-FURNACES.—The invention of Mr. J. JOWETT, of Parkhead, near Glasgow, consists in forming that part of the roof above the fire-bars into an elevated hollow chamber or receptacle, with the front part sloping downward toward the bridge, the space between the bridge and roof being contracted to smaller dimensions than usual. The bars of the ordinary or of other construction are employed, and the gases escaping from the fuel ascend into the chamber or receptacles, in place of passing directly over the bridge to be reverberated by the roof on to the hearth in the ordinary manner; the angular or inclined position of the front part of the chamber causes the incandescent gases to be directed immediately on to the charge, thus causing the charge to be melted and finished in a much shorter time than hitherto. The fire-bars upon which the fuel rests may be placed horizontally, or sloped at any convenient angle. One or more openings, with valves or otherwise, may be formed at the summit or other suitable part of the chamber to admit air to burn the gases.

MEXICO.—The last political and financial news from that Republic is satisfactory. Our correspondent informs us that the country throughout was in a pacific state. That Senor Romero, Minister of the Treasury, had informed several mine owners that Congress would next session (October) pass a Bill, allowing the export of gold and bar silver. Government had reduced the national dues 3 per cent., and those on mines 1 per cent. There was a general desire and conviction among three-fourths of the members in Congress for carrying out free trade principles. Mr. Romero's long residence at Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary was considered a most favourable circumstance for supporting those views, as he himself is a great advocate of free trade. Mr. Romero had likewise informed foreign mine owners that everything would be done to favour their interests, and that his Government would do everything to induce foreign capitalists to enter into mining and other speculations by passing in Congress many measures for the special protection of mining and other branches of industry. A Bill had been also passed in Congress for the suppression of highway robbery, and for establishing martial law in all the provinces, by which minor authorities could at once proceed to judge and convict within 48 hours, and apply capital punishment. We may here call attention to the circular published in this day's Journal of the New British Mining Agency, that has been established in the city of Mexico by Mr. Stewart Auld, who is so well known in connection with mineral industry.

ORINOCO EXAMINATION FUND (Limited).—Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, favourably known by his connection with the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and his recent exploration of Mount Sinai, has been engaged as leader of the expedition about to be sent by this company to the Orinoco.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 7, 1868.

COPPER.				IRON.			
Best selected..p. ton	79	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	6	5	0
Tough cake and tile	77	0	0	Ditto, to arrive	6	5	0
Sheathing & sheets	78	0	0	Nail rods	6	15	0
Boils	83	0	0	.. Staffd. in London	7	6	10
Bottoms	87	0	0	Bars ditto	7	5	0
Old (Exchange)	68	0	0	Hoops ditto	8	2	0
Barra Barra	81	0	0	Sheets, single	9	0	0
Wire	0	1	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0
Tubes	0	0	11	Refined metal, ditto	4	0	0
BRASS.				Bars, common ditto	5	10	0
Sheets	per lb.	9d.	10d.	Do. arch. Tyneor Tees	6	10	0
Wire	8 1/2d.	9 1/2d.		Do. railway, in Wales	5	10	0
Tubes	10 1/2d.	11d.		Do. Swed. in London	9	10	0
Yellow Metal Sheath..p. lb.	6 3/4d.			To arrive	10	0	0
Sheets	6 3/4d.			Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	13	0
SPELTTER.				Do. arch. Tyneor Tees	2	9	0
Foreign on the spot	£20	2	6	Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	2
.. to arrive	20	2	6	Railway chairs	5	10	0
ZINC.				.. spikes	11	0	12
In sheets	£25	10	0	Indian Charcoal Pigs,	7	0	0
TIN.				In London, p. ton	7	0	0
English blocks	96	0	0	STEEL.			
Do., bars (in barrels)	97	0	0	Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	5	0
Do., refined	98	0	0	.. (hammered)	14	5	0
Barca	94	0	0	Ditto, in faggots	16	0	0
Straits	92	0	0	Ditto, spring	17	0	0
TIN-PLATES.*				QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17	0
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	5	6	LEAD.			
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	11	6	English Pig, com.	18	17	6
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	4	6	Ditto, L.B.	19	0	0
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1	10	6	Ditto, W.B.	21	5	0
IX Coke	1	2	6	Ditto, sheet	19	17	6
Canada plate, p. ton	13	10	0	Ditto, red lead	20	19	0
Ditto, at works	12	10	0	Ditto, white	27	0	30
				Ditto, patent shot	27	10	0
				Spanish	18	10	15

* At the works, 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* per box less.

REMARKS.—The Metal Market has again passed a week of much dullness and inactivity, and the prospect of returning vitality which had been looked forward to has, for the time at least, been withdrawn. Some of the causes which may have influenced this temporary relapse are the great number of merchants and others who are now out of town, the great barrenness of several of the late Indian mails, which have brought only a very few and small orders, and the entire absence of anything approaching to a speculative feeling in relation to metals, which not even the present lowness of prices generally, and the cheapness and facilities of the Money Market, appear to have any power to bring about. These and other circumstances have combined to produce a marked lifelessness in the market, which has resulted in comparatively very little business being done. It is, however, to be hoped that this condition of the trade is only temporary, and that in the return of parties after their relaxation from business a better feeling will prevail, especially should orders from India and America improve, which there is every reason to expect will be the case. It is gratifying to learn from the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament that our relations with all foreign powers are upon a peaceful and satisfactory footing; but it would have been more pleasing could the Ministry have introduced a clause to the effect that our trade and commerce had revived, and that it had again returned to its normal condition. Still we trust the time is not far distant when this statement can be made, and when we shall once more see it progressing with alacrity, until it has again reached the desirable point of prosperity.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has remained very quiet during the week, and business has been very limited. Prices have not, however, undergone any change. Transactions in Wallaroo have taken place at 79*l.* cash.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the ironmasters continue to receive a moderate supply of orders, especially for the smaller and more expensive makes, and as the excessive heat prevents the men from doing full work there is some slight degree of pressure for the completion of orders. The trade with the East Indies, which has been the mainstay of the district during the long depression, keeps moderately good. Pig-iron is firm in price, the make being considerably reduced. In Welsh the works are still troubled for want of water, and the consequence has been that operations have been much reduced, and great difficulty is found in completing orders. The export of rails to America is still considerable, although not quite so large as last month. Freights are now offered for several of the transatlantic ports, and to the Baltic some clearances of railway iron are being effected. The actual business with the Continent is only slightly increased, but encouraging advices as to the future are being received. The better feeling evinced in the home trade is sustained, and as stocks in the hands of buyers are low, there is a prospect of a further gradual improvement. In Swedish iron the demand still continues good, and several parcels are finding buyers. In Scotch pig-iron the market has been quiet throughout the week, the last price received from Glasgow being 52*s.* 6*d.* cash.

LEAD.—The demand is only limited, and prices somewhat easier. **TIN.**—The improved feeling in Straits has not been maintained, and consequently prices have given way, and business has been done at 72*l.* cash. In Holland the stock of Banca on warrants on July 31 was 88,772 slabs, against 138,505 slabs the same time last year; very little business is doing, the present quotation being 55 *fls.* English is now in fair demand.

SPELTTER.—The market has somewhat improved, and business has been done on the spot at 20*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 20*l.* 5*s.*, which is the present quotation. The stock in London on July 31 was 1107 tons, being a decrease of 287 tons during the month.

TIN-PLATES.—The market is tolerably fair, especially for cokes, which find a ready sale.

STEEL AND QUICKSILVER remains without alteration.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has again been very inactive and dull; there is, in fact, very little business doing, and prices are almost nominal, except in foreign mines, to which the monopoly of copper smelters seems to be fast driving the investing and speculative public, who have looked with alarm on the continued drop in the standard for copper ore, week after week, without, as far as they can see, any adequate cause. We understand there is a decrease of 3000 tons of fine copper in the exports from Chili, as compared with the same period of 1867; and the returns from Cornish mines have fallen lower than they have been before for many years, yet the price paid to the miner for his ore of late has been gradually getting lower and lower, and the price of metallic copper has kept about the same. On July 1 the price of selected copper was 80*l.* per ton; the standard for ore 109*l.* 5*s.*, at a produce of 6*l.*. On Aug. 1 selected copper was 79*l.* to 80*l.*, and the standard down to 97*l.* 15*s.*, at a produce of 7*l.*.

Now, the "standard" (or the price paid to the miner for the copper in his ore), which puzzles so many people to understand, is a sort of trade secret, or mystery of the smelters. The lower the percentage of the ore the higher is the standard given, and vice versa; and although we may not be able to explain the whole process satisfactorily, the following will give our readers some little idea of it. Let us take the standard of July 1—109*l.* 5*s.*; produce, 6*l.* per cent. The smelter may say, "Copper is 80*l.* per ton, and I give the miner 109*l.* 5*s.* for the copper in his ore;" but, perhaps, he would omit to add that he charges him 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton of ore for extracting it, when it can be done for less than half the money. Now, with ore of 6*l.* per cent. produce, it would take about 16 tons of ore to make 1 ton of copper; and the smelter deducts from the miner 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton on this 16 tons, or 44*l.*, which, taken from the standard of 109*l.* 15*s.*, gives 65*l.* 15*s.* as the price the producer gets per ton for his copper, when it stands in the market at 80*l.* per ton.

If we now calculate in the same way the standard of August 1—97*l.* 15*s.*, at a produce of 7*l.* per cent., we shall find that to make a ton of metal it would require about 14 tons of ore, for which, at 2*l.* 15*s.* per ton, the returning charge would be 38*l.* 15*s.*, and deduct this from the standard of 97*l.* 15*s.*, leaves 59*l.* as the price of copper paid to the miner—a fall of 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton in the month, while copper itself scarcely fell 1*l.*. We do not give these calculations as strictly correct in regard to the percentages, but they are near enough to illus-

trate the hardship to the miner, and the injury done to the mining interests of Cornwall. This week the standard has advanced 17*s.*

The shares chiefly dealt in have been Prince of Wales, Great Retallack, Chiverton Moor, Don Pedro, Marke Valley, Yudanamutana, North Roskear, and a few others. Prince of Wales shares have fluctuated from 38*s.* to 35*s.*; on Friday they opened firm, buyers at 36*s.*, to 38*s.*, but leave off 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.*. The 65 east is not looking so well, but the 55 west has come in worth 15*l.* per fathom. The winze below the 55 has not been sunk, owing to the water. Bedford United, 27*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*; Bedford Consols, 3*l.* to 3*l.*. Wheal Basset, 50 to 60; at the meeting on Tuesday the accounts showed a loss on two months' working of 835*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, and a balance against the company of 816*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*. The accounts, the committee state, are all charged up to the end of June, and although a debit is shown, and which will necessarily be increased at the next account, it has arisen mainly from the fact of the great outlay in a powerful steam-stamps, new dressing-floors, and other requisites for the completion of the same. In the accounts credit is taken for tin ore in stock (45 tons), 2520*l.*. Chiverton Moor, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; Clifford Amalgamated, 1*l.* to 1*l.*; Cook's Kitchen, 9*l.* to 10*l.*; Drake Wells, 3*l.* to 4*l.*; East Basset, 10 to 12; East Caradon, 2*l.* to 2*l.*; East Carn Brea, 5*s.* to 10*s.*; East Lovell, 7 to 7*l.*; Frank Mills, 20*s.* to 25*s.*; Frontino, 13*s.* to 15*s.*; Great Laxey, 16*l.* to 17*l.*; Great North Downs, 2*l.* to 2*l.*; Great Wheal Vor, 14*l.* to 15*l.*; Great Retallack, 3*l.* to 3*l.*; Marke Valley, 7 to 7*l.*; New Lovell, 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*; North Crofty, 27*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* 6*d.*; North Roskear, 15 to 16; Don Pedro, 3*l.* to 3*l.*; Yudanamutana, 5*l.* to 6*l.*; North Treskerby, 10*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.*; Providence Mines, 22 to 24; South Condurrow, 2*s.* to 4*s.*; South Frances, 17 to 18; Tincroft, 13*l.* to 14*l.*; West Caradon, 5 to 6; West Chiverton, 59 to 61; West Drake Wells, 6*s.* to 8*s.*; West Frances, 23 to 25; West Great Work, 2*l.* to 3*l.*; West Seton, 185 to 190; Wheal Emily Henrietta, 31 to 33; Wheal Mary Ann, 19 to 20; Wheal Seton, 57*l.* to 62*l.*; Wheal Trelawny, 8 to 9. At Gawton Copper the 70 west has greatly improved, and will produce 8 tons of good copper ore per fathom. Great North Downs, 2*l.* to 2*l.*; at the meeting, on July 31, the accounts to the end of May showed a balance in hand of 2169*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been quiet, and the changes have been unimportant. St. John del Rey shares have fallen from 22 to 19*l.* 20; Yudanamutana shares rose to 6, and close 5*l.* to 5*l.*; Pestarena shares are dull, at 1*l.* to 1*l.*; Don Pedro shares are flatter, at 2*l.* to 2*l.* prem.; Chontales shares are slightly better, at 2 3-16ths to 2 5-16ths. Cape Copper shares are firm, at 12 to 12*l.*; Frontino and Bolivia shares are steady, at 13*s.* to 15*s.*. In British mines there has been only a very small business doing. Great Laxey shares are in demand, at 16*l.* to 17*l.*; Great Wheal Vor shares are lower, at 14*l.* to 15*l.*; Prince of Wales, 35*s.* to 37*s.*. New Lovell, 18*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.*; 4 tons of tin have been sold from this latter mine, and the prospects are favourably reported on. West Chiverton, 60 to 61; Chiverton, 20*s.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*; Chiverton Moor, 6*l.* to 7*l.*; Glan Alun, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Great Rhosmor, 4*l.* to 5*l.*

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—There has of late been so little animation among our holders, and dealers in, Mining Securities during the recent hot weather, that a smart but quickly passing shock to our flagging spirit, just administered by the Irish "Own Correspondent" of the London Times, is quite a pleasant relief. He effectually succeeded in drawing forth many a long face, and hasty sneering remarks by the habitual traducers of mining enterprise, by an authoritative announcement in that journal of the 6th inst. that the proprietors of the "Connorre" Mines resolved to wind up the company and sell their property! Attentive readers of our Journal could not fail at once to conclude that this intelligence could not refer to the company therein named, but must allude to the proprietary of the Carysfort Mines, who held a meeting on the 4th inst. and passed the resolution. The proprietors were by no means unanimous, but only forced into these measures by the neglect or inability of many of the shareholders of paying up arrears of calls, which, of course, precluded all hopes of making the necessary provision for further working the mines, on the value of which there are various opinions, all, however, agreeing that to ensure ultimate success more capital was required. Under these circumstances, and the most favourable opinion being entertained by experienced practical miners, it is not unlikely that, if not the whole of the mines of the present company, at any rate the lead mine at Woodenbridge will ere long be re-worked by a newly-organised company.

As said above, our mine share market is languid; nevertheless, Connorre Mining shares, since their drop to 5*s.* per share, have continued in favour, and firm at that price. Mining Company of Ireland shares, as is usual when there are five months to wait for a next dividend, are weak, at 16*l.* (7*l.* paid), and might probably be procured for cash at 15*l.* 15*s.*. But Wicklow Copper shares are exceedingly firm, and are only occasionally parted with, at 12*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.* 15*s.* for cash and account (2*l.* 10*s.* paid). It is not unlikely that when the total extent of damage by the calamitous fire at the Jarrow Chemical Works, at Gateshead, is ascertained it will be found that the loss of sulphuric acid is sufficiently large to increase the price of the raw material—the iron pyrites of the Wicklow Copper and the Connorre Mines.

At Camborne Ticketing, on Thursday, 3093 tons of ore were sold, realising 11,349*l.* 13*s.*. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 102*l.* 15*s.*; average produce, 6*l.*; average price per ton, 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 193 tons 5 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
July 2	1667	109	5	6 1/2	12 1/2	£4 8 0
" 9	1482	108	1	5 1/2	13 1/2	12 4
" 23	3483	104	6	6 1/2	13 1/2	12 4
" 30	2413	97	15	7 1/2	4 10	12 1 1/2
Aug. 6	3093	102	15	6 1/2	13 1/2	11 9

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 17*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1*s.* 4*d.*. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 3*l.* 3*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 4*s.*

The following dividends were declared during July:—

Mine.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£7 0	£7168 0 0
South Caradon	6 0	3072 0 0
Marke Valley	0 4	2925 0 0
Foxdale	0 10	1400 0 0
Alderley Edge	3 10	750 0 0
Cwm Erfin	0 15	650 0 0
Wheal Jane	1 0	512 0 0
Cargill	0 10	458 0 0
East Pool	2 10	320 0 0
Levant	2 0	302 0 0
Bronfloyd	0 6	300 0 0
Total		£16,957 5 0

At the Alderley Edge Mining Company meeting, on Friday, a dividend of 750*l.* (10*s.* per share) was declared, making the total return in dividends 10*l.* 8*d.* upon each 10*l.* share: a very satisfactory evidence that with judgment and good management copper ore of low produce can be worked remuneratively.

At Bronfloyd Mine quarterly meeting, on Friday (Mr. H. Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last quarter after payment of dividend, 1005*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; ore sales since, 1540*l.* 15*s.*—2546*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*—Less working cost for the quarter 1247*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, showing a credit balance of cash at bankers and in hand of 1298*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*. The usual resolutions were passed, and a dividend declared of 6*s.* per share. The managing director said the dividend would have been 10*s.* per share, but owing to the continued drought, and the consequent loss of working power (water), some uncertainty existed as to the extent of the sales for the current quarter. The new shaft, which has been sunk from the surface direct into the ore-bearing part of the mine, was reported to be 72 fathoms deep, and that the shaft met with the lode in its dip at about 18 fms. from surface.

At Frank Mills Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts made up to the end of July will show a balance of assets over liabilities of 15*l.*. Since the last general meeting, held on May 5, 242 tons of lead ore have been sold, realising 317*l.*

At Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 3552*l.*. The loss on the two months' working was 816*l.*, but 2000*l.* was charged for new machinery. The new stamps' engine-house is completed, and they are busily employed fixing the engines and boilers. The adventurers here have made, and are still making, a very large outlay, hoping they may hereafter be rewarded with larger returns of tin. And they have done this mainly relying on the lord (Mr. Basset) granting a new lease, as he has done to adventurers elsewhere, on such terms as would warrant the large expenditure, amounting to several thousand pounds.

At Great Wheal Fortune Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the six months ending June showed a debit balance of 3097*l.*. A call of 1*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per share was made. It was resolved that the mine and materials be offered to the lords, and if not accepted the whole be submitted for sale by public auction. The agent recommended that a cross-cut should be driven south

about 8 fms., to intersect the Blue Burrow lode in the 150, and to drive the 78 and 90 fms. levels east on Carmichael lodes, points to which Capt. Harris, of Great Wheal Vor, in a special report to Messrs. Harvey and Co., strongly urged.

At Basset and Grylls Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months showed a debit balance of 391l. The loss on the three months' working was 188l.

At Rose and Chiverton United Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. William F. Street in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 370l. 3s. 1d. The directors' report was passed, and their recommendation that an engine of sufficient power be at once erected adopted. Notice was given by Mr. J. B. Reynolds that, at an extraordinary general meeting soon to be convened, he would move "That the two largest shareholders be invited to become directors of this company." A large shareholder, in moving a vote of thanks to the directors, said that, sympathizing with them in the difficulties they had met with from want of water, &c., he felt that they had done their utmost to promote the efficient working of the property, and that the best thanks of the shareholders were due to them for their past management.

At Central Snailbeach half-yearly general meeting, held at Shrewsbury, on July 31 (Mr. Job Taylor in the chair), the accounts presented, made up to July 20, 1868, showed an available balance in favour of the company of assets over liabilities of 944l. 15s. 6d. Details in another column. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the resignation of Mr. Towle as director was submitted, and thereupon the casual vacancy was filled by the appointment, in his stead, of Mr. Henry Bloom Noble, of Douglas, Isle of Man.

At North Wheal Chiverton meeting, to be held on Thursday, the accounts to be submitted show a credit balance of 1083l. 18s. 9d. During the three months there were 55 fms. 3 ft. 6 in. of ground sunk and driven through; the average cost of driving levels has been 3l. 3s. 10d. per fathom, and the earnings of the outworkmen 3l. 5s. per man per month.

At Wheal Buller meeting on Thursday (Mr. Henry Milford in the chair), the statement of accounts ending June showed a balance against the mine of 602l. 19s. 7d. The Chairman stated that every known liability was charged in the accounts. It was very gratifying to him to meet the shareholders, as he had lately visited the mine, and found everything being done by the agents for the advancement of the adventurers' interest. He had also had an interview with the agents of Copper Hill Mine, and was glad to say that an amicable and fair arrangement had been settled on behalf of this mine with Copper Hill, by which each company will have the advantage of working the lodes passing the boundary from one mine to the other. The agents and engineers' reports were received and adopted, and a call of 30s. per (512ths) share made. The committee were re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At Great North Downs Mine meeting, on July 31 (Mr. E. King in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending May gave a balance in favour of the adventurers of 2169l. 19s. 11d., after charging up every known liability. It was resolved to carry the balance over to the next account, and that the working of Vivian's engine and shaft, at the western part of the sett, be suspended for the summer months, Sleggan's 70-hp. engine being at present able to command the water. Captain Rich, the manager, reported fully on the operations.

At the Taquaril Gold Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Fletcher in the chair), the report of the directors was received and adopted. Details in another column.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening showed in the ISSUE DEPARTMENT a decrease in the "notes issued" of 529,245l., which is represented by a corresponding decrease in the "coin and bullion" on the other side of the account. In the BANKING DEPARTMENT there is shown a decrease in the "public deposits" of 120,295l., and in the "other deposits" of 786,615l.; together, 906,910l., and an increase in the "seven day and other bills" of 49,831l., and in the "rest" of 24,838l.; together, 74,669l. On the other side of the account there is an increase in the "Government securities" of 175,908l., and in the "other securities" of 222,082l.; 397,990l., which, added to the decrease on the other side of the account, gives a total decrease in the reserve of 1,230,230l.

COAL MARKET.—The market has been more freely supplied this week, 124 fresh ships having come forward. The demand has been steady, and we quote an advance in house coals of from 3d. to 6d. per ton. Hartleys firm, with an upward tendency. Haswell Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Tees Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Wharfedale Wallsend, 15s. 6d. Unsold, 14 cargoes: 25 ships at sea.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. L. Th. van Houten (Rotterdam, July 31) writes:—Our tin market was very quiet during the whole month, and only a very limited business was done, chiefly for immediate consumption. In the beginning of the month small sales of Banca tin took place at 54½ fls., but most holders being very unwilling to sell the price gradually advanced to 55 fls., which is now the closing quotation. Of Billiton tin a few small lots on the spot and at float changed hands at 54 fls., at which price there are still sellers. Nothing as yet has been decided by the Trading Company with regard to the Banca tin withdrawn from the March sale; this uncertainty still exercises a depressing influence on the market. In the public sale of 9500 slabs (5036 pounds) Billiton tin held in Batavia, on June 8 last, 37 46/100 fls. per cwt. was paid, equal to 53½ fls. laid down here. The position of Banca tin in Holland on July 31, according to the official returns of the Dutch Trading Company, was:—

Import in July	Slabs	1868.	1867.	1866.
Total seven months	62,371	63,312	135,425	
Deliveries in July	7,100	9,367	4,575	
Total seven months	75,477	63,312	90,230	
Stock second hand	167,075	138,508	109,375	
Total stock	167,075	196,874	226,824	
Stock of Billiton	6,359	10,496	—	
Quotation Banca	55 fl.	53 fl.	47½ fl.	
July 31 Billiton	54	52½	46½	

These returns of 1868, compared with those of 1867, exhibit an increase of the import for July of 63 tons, a decrease of the import for the seven months of 339 tons, a decrease of the deliveries for July of 79 tons, an increase of the deliveries for the seven months of 384 tons, a decrease of the stock second hand of 1342 tons, an increase of the unsold stock of 618 tons, a decrease of the total stock of 224 tons, and an advance of the quotation of Banca of 3l. 6s. 8d. per ton. The quantity of Banca tin now afloat for the Dutch Trading Company is 26,500 pounds, equal to 1670 tons, against 14,700 pounds, equal to 926 tons, last year. The Government returns for the month of May are as follows:—

EXPORT OF TIN FROM HOLLAND.						
	May.			Five months.		
	1868.	1867.	1866.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Germany	195	205	288	972	1014	1096
Belgium	120	57	35	650	248	229
England	38	27	224	259	89	394
France	16	39	172	51	276	616
Hamburg	26	19	56	98	115	164
United States	—	3	10	32	9	149
Other countries.	65	18	75	117	61	203

Total Tons 460 368 860 2179 1812 2851
Messrs. von Dadelzen and North (Aug. 4) write:—The market has been very quiet, and the amount of business reported of no importance; prices, however, show very little variation. The delivery in Holland was small, (say) 235 tons; and here it also shows a falling off, only 308 tons having been delivered. This is probably owing to the drought having interfered with tin-plate making, but the general statistics of the article are encouraging. The Dutch Trading Company have made no move towards selling their withdrawn tin; but as they will probably advance their September sale during the present month, the question will soon be set at rest. The uncertain position of this large lot has much to do with the indisposition to operate, except for actual wants. Our advances from the East speak of a fair supply, but high prices, though we anticipate lower quotations shortly, and with them increased shipments. The quantity of tin here and in Holland on July 31 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:—

Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.	Slabs.	Tons.
Stock in Holland	88,772-3759	137,765-4499	109,375-3498	175,000-5439			
Arrived for next sale	78,393-2430	35,369-1189	118,159-3780	26,460-729			
Billiton in Holland	200	400	550	—			
Stock here	1479	2088	2632	3426			

Total tons 6859 8738 10,460 9576
The quantity of tin now afloat for England is 1090 tons, against 1996 tons last year; to the Continent, nil; and to America, 538 tons. The quantity of Banca afloat is 1670 tons, against 926 tons last year.

LONDON ASSOCIATION OF FOREMEN ENGINEERS.—On Saturday evening the monthly meeting of members took place at the George Hotel, Aldermanbury, City, at which Mr. J. Newton, of the Royal Mint, presided, and the attendance was very numerous. After the routine duties had been disposed of, and sundry new associates elected, Mr. G. F. Ansell, F.C.S., read a paper on "Sugar Manufacture." This was a very elaborately prepared essay, in which every phase of the manufacture and the refining of sugar, at home and abroad, during the last century, was referred to, while the statements of the essayist were illustrated by experiments of an interesting and instructive kind. The paper was listened to throughout with close attention, and at its conclusion a discussion arose, which was protracted till a late hour. Messrs. Keyte, Tooth, Pearsall, Dick, Edmond, Briggs, the Chairman, and others, took prominent part in the debate, but the remarks of Mr. Pearsall were of the most practical character, and they went to show that "the foreigner" was pressing the home producer very severely in the sugar markets of this and other countries. He urged the employment of superior appliances, mechanical and scientific, in the production of sugar, so as to enable us to compete with rivals abroad and maintain our own ground. A vote of thanks to Mr. Ansell concluded the proceedings.

MOSQUITO LAND SECURITIES.—Notice is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of holders of Mosquito Claims, which have been duly certified by Capt. BEDFORD P.M. R.N., will be held at the offices of the Central American Association, 4, Westminster-chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., on MONDAY, the 10th day of August, 1868, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee, and, if approved, carrying out the recommendations therein contained.

By order of the Committee,
C. FOX SMITH, Hon. Sec.
Central American Association (Limited), 4, Westminster-chambers,
London, S.W., Monday, 3d August, 1868.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.—A MEETING of the BONDHOLDERS of this company WILL TAKE PLACE, at 25, Poultry, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August, 1868, at Two o'clock in the afternoon. Bonds can be registered until the 18th instant.

Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.

ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY.—The THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society will be OPENED at the POLYTECHNIC HALL, FALMOUTH, on TUESDAY, the 29th of September next.

Medals, Prizes, and Premiums will be awarded in the following departments:—Mechanical, Naval, Architecture, Professional and Amateur Fine Arts, Photography, Natural History, School Productions, Needle-work, Statistical Essays, and Scientific Papers, &c., &c.

For further particulars, and rules and regulations for exhibiting and competition, application should be made to—

W. P. DYMOND, } Hon. Secretaries.
A. L. FOX, }
Polytechnic Hall, Falmouth, August 3, 1868.

WANTED, ONE OR MORE GENTLEMEN TO JOIN THE ADVERTISER, on equal terms, in WORKING a very VALUABLE IRONSTONE MINE.

Also, but separate, a VALUABLE COAL MINE, both of which can be had on very favourable terms. R. G. LAIRD, 27, Leadenhall-street, London.

WANTED, a SITUATION as LAND and MINERAL SURVEYOR. Testimonials, &c., on application to "H. J." Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, by a Young Man recently out of his Articles with a Mining Engineer, a SITUATION, either as COLLIERY MANAGER or ASSISTANT in a MINING ENGINEER or SURVEYOR'S OFFICE. Is thoroughly and practically acquainted with colliery work and management in every department, also surveying, &c. Salary moderate; reference on application. Apply to "X. Y. Z." Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS, upon SECURITY of an EXCELLENT COLONIAL COLLIERY. Apply, with real name and address, to J. H. HOWARD, Esq., solicitor, 9, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER, lately returned from abroad, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to PROCEED to either NORTH or SOUTH AMERICA or the EAST INDIES. Age 28. Thoroughly understands the construction of, and can erect and manage, any kind of steam-engine, hydraulic or mine machinery, ore-crushing mills, &c. Address, "Engineer," care of T. D. Hulme, Lawton-street, Congleton, Cheshire.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The Proprietor of the TENDE SILVER-LEAD MINE, situated in the province of CUNEO, requires a CAPITALIST or COMPANY to WORK the said mine upon royalty.

For particulars, apply to Mr. SEBASTIEN GRANDI, No. 1, rue des Pouchettes, Nice, France.

TO CAPITALISTS.—One or more Gentlemen may ACQUIRE INTEREST in a MINING COMPANY having Government Charter granting EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to WORK MINERALS on GOVERNMENT GROUND, also owning valuable MINERAL PROPERTY containing COAL, COPPER, and SILVER-LEAD MINES, covering in extent 40,000 acres of land, which must become very valuable for agricultural purposes, from its situation en route to the recently discovered gold fields. CAPITAL REQUIRED for working the mines. Principals or their solicitors only treated with.

Apply, between Eleven and Twelve o'clock, at the CONSULATE FOR SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 69, Fenchurch-street.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—An experienced TRAVELLER (now resident in Bristol) DESIRES an ENGAGEMENT as AGENT or MANAGER. The advertiser has represented a colliery, and has a connection amongst large consumers and buyers of coal. The highest references given. Address, "H.," 12, Somerset-square, Bristol.

TO INVESTORS IN SLATE QUARRIES.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very promising SLATE QUARRY, at FESTINOG. The property, which is over 300 acres of land, contains TWO VEINS of SLATE, and situated within a mile to a railway station.

For further information, apply to Mr. HUGH JONES, Queen's Hotel, Bala, Festinog, via Carnarvon, where also samples of the slates are to be seen.

CHINA CLAY, DEVON.—SEVERAL CLAY SETTS in the neighbourhood of PLYMOUTH, near railway and water carriage, TO BE GRANTED TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES.

Apply to C. L. RADCLIFFE, Solicitor, Plymouth.

BOTALACK SHARES.—MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE (at a sacrifice, if necessary), in CONSEQUENCE of the DEATH of the OWNER, TWO BOTALACK MINE SHARES.

Apply to GEORGE RIFPOX, Andley Lodge, 33, Abbey-road, St. John's Wood, London.

IMPORTANT MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN RHENISH PRUSSIA.—A BLENDEN MINE, giving 3 to 4 tons of blende per fathom; a COPPER MINE, averaging 14 per cent. of copper; and THREE LEAD MINES, with 65 per cent. of lead.

Apply for particulars, to O. J. YOUNGHUSBAND, Esq., Wlehl, Kreis-Gummersbach, near Cologne, Prussia.

A TANK LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE, suitable for COLLIERY or CONTRACTORS' WORK. Has had a thorough repair. Also, ONE 8-ton NEW COAL WAGON, with very strong horn blocks, wheels, and axles.

For full particulars, apply to JAMES LOCKEY, Engineer, Peasey Cross, near St. Helen's, Lancashire.

Contract for Staves and Iron Hoops.

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY, SOMERSET HOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice that on TUESDAY, the 18th August next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be WILLING to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, Gosport, and Plymouth, the undermentioned ARTICLES—viz.,

Quantity.

BALTIC PIPE STAVES (new fresh) No. 80,000

DITTO HOGSHEAD DITTO (ditto) 30,000

QUEBEC PIPE STAVES (ditto) 15,000

FIUME BARREL STAVES (ditto) 80,000

short. 80,000

DEPTFORD. QUEBEC PIPE STAVES (ditto) 4,800

Length. Wire Width. Quan.

NEW IRON BUTT HOOPS 7 6 13 1½ 11,200

7 6 13 1½ 44,800

7 6 13 1½ 41,800

7 6 13 1½ 44,800

7 6 13 1½ 33,600

7 6 13 1½ 22,400

7 6 13 1½ 67,200

7 6 13 1½ 67,200

7 6 13 1½ 112,000

7 6 13 1½ 22,400

7 6 13 1½ 44,800

7 6 13 1½ 11,200

7 6 13 1½ 15,680

7 6 13 1½ 11,200

7 6 13 1½ 4,480

7 6 13 1½ 4,480

7 6 13 1½ 6,720

7 6 13 1½ 11,200

7 6 13 1½ 8,960

7 6 13 1½ 11,200

7 6 13 1½ 8,960

7 6 13 1½ 13,440

7 6 13 1½ 17,920

PLYMOUTH. NEW IRON SLIGHT PLATE HOOPS. 25 0 11 1-10 9,000

One-half of each of the said quantities to be delivered within two months from the date of the acceptance of the tender, and the remainder within two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

The staves are to be tendered for at per 100 number, and the iron hoops at per 1000 lbs.

Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of the articles, but separate tenders must be made for each port, and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole, or for such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any, and also an unlimited power of selection in accepting the tenders.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the Victualling Yards at Deptford, Gosport, and Plymouth.

No tenders will be received unless made in accordance with the above denomination of quantities and rates, and contractors in claiming payment for supplies are to make out their invoices in accordance therewith, both as to quantities and rates.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, which may be obtained on application in the lobby of the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, and at the Victualling Yards at Deptford and Plymouth.

Particular attention is called to the conditions of the contracts, which may be seen in the said lobby, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

No tender will be received after Twelve o'clock at noon on the day of treaty; and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and to his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" and must also be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY,
Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities,
Contract Department, Admiralty, Somerset House, July 31, 1868.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNESLEY.

MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK

ARE PREPARED TO

SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.

WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

COAL WAGONS.

RAILWAY WAGONS, capable of CARRYING SIX TONS OF

COAL, TO BE LET by the MONTH or YEAR, upon favourable terms.

Address, B Box, Post-Office, Hereford.

LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINES FOR MINES AND COLLIERIES.

HENRY HUGHES AND CO.,

FALCON WORKS, LOUGHBOROUGH,

Have ALWAYS in PROGRESS, and can SUPPLY at short notice,

TANK ENGINES

To suit any gauge of railway and gradients from 1 in 16.

THE BEVERLEY IRON AND WAGON COMPANY

(LIMITED),

MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGONS, WHEELS

AXLES, LORRIES, CARTS, WOOD WHEELS, &c.,

IRONWORKS, BEVERLEY, YORKSHIRE.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.

THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS,

AND HAMMER MILLS,

which have been carried on for more than half a century by

MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,

and obtained a

HIGH REPUTATION FOR

SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS,

as well as for

ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK.

have been purchased by

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO., have been the proprietors of the latter works, but are now about to remove to the

TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,

where, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of

200-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily

executing all orders entrusted to them.

Address,—

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,

TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, TAVISTOCK.

LEAD ORES.

Date. Mines. Tons. Amount. Purchasers.

July 31—Minera 100 £11 18 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.

— ditto 92 11 18 6 ditto

— ditto 57 12 1 6 A. Eytton.

— ditto 33 11 18 6 ditto

— ditto 33 11 18 6 Walker, Parker, & Co.

— ditto 35 12 0 0 Panther Lead Co.

Aug. 5—Pool Park 50 12 6 6 A. Eytton.

BLENDEN.

Date. Mines. Tons. Price per ton. Purchasers.

July 31—Minera 65 £ 3 18 6 Kenrick and Son.

— ditto 66 3 10 6 H. Southern.

— ditto 48 3 0 6 ditto

— ditto 11 3 0 6 Kenrick and Son.

Aug. 6—Coetia Llys, Talarogoch 130 3 12 6 Bagillt Smelting Co.

— Macysweddau 41 2 13 6 Kenrick and Son.

BLACK TIN.

Date. Mine. Tons. c. q. lbs. Price p. ton. Amount. Purchasers.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—I find by the last report received from the office that the produce of the second division of June amounted to only 3449 oits., as against 4287 for the first division of the month, while the yield for the second division was 1915 as against 2279 oits. per ton. The subsequent statement "that the holidays have interfered with the general working during the fortnight" may explain the diminished produce, but in what way are we, as country shareholders, to account for the serious falling off in the yield? In the present critical condition of this company, shareholders naturally and anxiously look for the fullest information upon such points as these. By the improved yield—to which Mr. Gordon some time since specially referred—the ore was returning very little, if anything, over $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of gold per ton of ore, but it is now again less than 2 oits. If even with the monthly cost reduced to its minimum—50000—ore yielding less than 3 oits. per ton will not pay for the expense of treatment, what possible object can Mr. Gordon have in view by reducing ore yielding less than 2 oits.?—AN ANXIOUS SHAREHOLDER.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—To avoid the necessity of frequent application, we may state our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, twelve words per line.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 8, 1868.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE MINERAL INTERESTS.

When in sarcastic humour the late Emperor NAPOLEON called England a "nation of shopkeepers," he probably little imagined that he was thereby applying an epithet which it would be our greatest pride and ambition ever to maintain. England is unquestionably a "nation of shopkeepers," but she is also something more. Powerful and influential as the tradesmen of England are, it is her boundless mineral resources, her gigantic engineering and manufacturing establishments, and her merchant princes which have achieved her present greatness, carried her commerce to every quarter of the globe, and made her the envy of the whole civilised world. History furnishes us with many examples of nations' rise and nations' decline, but no nation, either ancient or modern, ever attained England's status in a commercial sense, simply because no other nation ever possessed England's "back-bone" of strength—i.e., her inexhaustible supplies of coal, her vast mineral deposits, and the skill, energy, and wealth to work those treasures and apply them to the benefit and advantage of the nation at large. Whilst, probably, these statements would be readily admitted by almost every section of the community, and whilst few would venture to deny that our coal, our iron, copper, zinc, tin, &c., are the staple products and manufactures of the nation, and consequently the source of her greatness and power, it is equally clear that these gigantic enterprises, upon which so many hundreds of thousands of "our bread-winners" mainly depend, should be fairly represented in the great Parliament of the State. Important as it is that our trade and commerce, our arts and sciences, our army and navy and our mercantile marine, and other features of our greatness should be fairly represented, we hold it is vastly more important and necessary that our varied mineral interests should be recognised and appreciated; and we contend that our Senate would be wanting and deficient in one of its chief elements did it not contain in its midst gentlemen intimately connected with our collieries and our mineral interests, whose practical knowledge and scientific abilities would guide the Imperial Counsel in those measures which ever and anon occupy their attention and that of the public mind, and which are fraught with such vital consequences to the country at large.

As the recognised exponent of the coal and mineral interests of this great country, we have always studiously eschewed politics, and party opinions have never found utterance in our columns. We have steadily adhered to the advocacy of those measures the tendency of which was the advancement of our mining and industrial pursuits, the expansion of our commerce and trade, and, consequently, of the nation's true greatness. Irrespective of the slightest partisan feeling, we have reviewed and discussed all measures which have been brought forward affecting either the working of collieries or the interests of our great staple manufactures, acknowledging merit where it was due, and recognising honest intentions from whatever quarter they emanated. Although with the close of the present parliamentary session the "Reform Parliament of the year 1832" was consigned to oblivion, and although the new representation opens up a fresh era in the nation's history, we are not going to depart from that line of policy which we have hitherto pursued. We have no political opinion to advocate—we pin our faith to no man's creed; but at the same time we cannot help remarking that the present is a crisis in the history of the commercial interests of the nation, the momentous consequences of which can scarcely be overestimated. Measures vitally affecting the ventilation and working of our collieries, the interests of our large ironworks and manufactories—in a word, measures affecting the vast industrial pursuits of the people—must shortly press themselves upon the attention of our Legislature, and hence it is we advocate the return to Parliament of gentlemen whose practical acquaintance and scientific abilities make them qualified to sit in judgment upon measures of such vast importance.

And pre-eminent amongst these gentlemen we unhesitatingly place HENRY HUSSEY VIVIAN, the present member for the county of Glamorgan, a county teeming with untold mineral riches, and whose resources have scarcely yet been entered upon. In every sense of the word Mr. VIVIAN is a fit and proper representative of such a vast mineral and populous district. From his earliest days he has not only been connected with, but deeply interested in, the manufacture of copper, of spelter, nickel, and other metals, his establishments ranking amongst the first in the kingdom. The means he has recently adopted to consume the copper smoke, and to utilise it as a fertiliser, are well known to the scientific world, and may, indeed, be justly termed one of the "wonders" of modern scientific inventions. In this he has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations, not only destroying the pernicious influence of the smoke upon the atmosphere and surrounding vegetation, but rendering it a source of very considerable profit in the make of arsenic. As an importer of ores, and as a manufacturer of copper, Mr. VIVIAN's works at Swansea and Port Talbot give employment to several thousands of men and boys, so much so that even a temporary stoppage, or a more than ordinary depression, is regarded as a local calamity, the depression affecting, in a greater or lesser degree, every section of the community, whilst, on the other hand, busy times at the copper-works is an index of more general prosperity throughout the district. These works are in a great measure under the personal superintendence of Mr. VIVIAN, and everything is carried on with the most systematic regularity, whilst such scientific care and manipulation are displayed in the treatment of the ores, that the firm of VIVIAN and SONS have long since occupied a proud and distinguished position in the mercantile world. But it is not only at Swansea that Mr. VIVIAN has large works and establishments. At London, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other great hubs of industry, gigantic piles of warehouses, filled with goods destined for every clime and country, tell of the indomitable perseverance, the untiring energy, the business capabilities, and, let us also add, of the wealth of this world-known firm. In the manufacture of copper alone the Messrs. VIVIAN must pay fabulous amounts in wages, which must, as before remarked, have considerable influence upon the commercial prosperity of the surrounding districts. But within a comparatively recent time the Messrs. VIVIAN have opened up a new trade—i.e., the spelter trade, which has already assumed very large proportions, and which is, no doubt, soon destined to rival, if not outstrip, the great Vieille Montagne Company. In these gigantic works, at Swansea, the same care and energy are displayed by the Messrs. VIVIAN and SONS, and, as a natural sequence, the same success attends. But it is not alone in the manufacture of metals that Mr. VIVIAN stands pre-eminent and conspicuous as one of the nation's merchants. His collieries are amongst the most extensive in the kingdom, and few gentlemen are more minutely and

practically acquainted with the working of mines generally. The mere mention of the "Morfa" (where over 600 tons of coal are raised every day from one pit), the Mynydd Newydd (where there are over two miles of incline plain to bring the coal down to the canal), the Pentre Felin, and other collieries in the Swansea Valley, at once associate our ideas with large bodies of colliers and workmen, in whose interests Mr. VIVIAN ever manifests the most anxious solicitude. As in all other departments, so in the working of collieries—every appliance, modern or otherwise, which can possibly enhance the comfort or ensure the safety of the workman is readily and cheerfully carried out, and the collieries of Mr. VIVIAN, whenever found, are proverbial for the exercise of every measure of precaution which engineering skill can suggest, prudence dictate, or capital command. And not only so, one thing will always commend Mr. VIVIAN as the true friend of the collier and working man generally—the full amount of wages are paid weekly "in cash;" a "truck shop" is a thing unknown in connection with any works of the Messrs. VIVIAN.

We have hurriedly glanced at the operations of Mr. VIVIAN as a manufacturer of copper, of spelter, and also as a colliery proprietor. Although, perhaps, we may be unjustly accused of writing a panegyric in praise of Mr. VIVIAN, still we cannot forbear saying a word with respect to him in his more private capacities. Amidst all the anxieties and bustle of business—the thousand and one urgent calls upon his time and attention—Mr. VIVIAN has never forgotten that "wealth has its responsibilities as well as its advantages." Hence, he has erected churches, built schools, founded reading-rooms, and done all in his power to promote the social comfort, and the moral, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of those committed to his charge; and in times of distress, when any great calamity has befallen a district and community with which he is connected, his purse is ever open to the relief of the bereaved and afflicted. The Christian generosity of the firm in spontaneously undertaking (conjointly with his ground landlord, Mr. C. R. M. TALBOT, M.P., the Lord-Lieutenant of the county) the charge of the large number of widows and children caused by an explosion in their Morfa Pit, is an act which stands unparalleled in the history of the nation, and one which must be ever gratefully remembered.

We have probably said enough to show that Mr. H. H. VIVIAN could ill be spared from his seat in Parliament, but the most cogent and powerful reason remains. We have no more zealous advocate of the colliers' interests—no more clear and concise exponent of his views, than Mr. VIVIAN. Upon all colliery matters Mr. VIVIAN is admittedly an "authority," and his opinion upon such matters carry a weight and importance attached to but few other members in the House. It was mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. VIVIAN that the Coal Commission was appointed by the House of Commons, during the sitting of which much valuable practical and scientific information relative to the working of collieries was obtained. His speeches upon the ventilation of collieries, the double-shift system, upon the duration of our coal fields, &c., displayed an intimate knowledge of the subjects. Not a brilliant orator in the sense of fine rounded perorations, Mr. VIVIAN is a speaker of considerable ability, a sound and close reasoner, and of strong argument. Up to the present moment Mr. VIVIAN's seat as the county member for Glamorgan has not been threatened. We have before remarked that we have nothing to do with the political opinions of the hon. gentleman. In the remarks we have made we have been solely actuated by our duty as the exponent of the great mining, commercial, and colliery interests of the country, to set forth the many claims which Mr. VIVIAN unquestionably has to a seat in the Imperial Legislature of the country; and on behalf of the mining interests generally we unhesitatingly say that Mr. VIVIAN cannot be spared in the present aspect of matters from his seat in the House of Commons, and, in our opinion, the electors of the county of Glamorgan would be stultifying themselves if they either declined or neglected to return such an able man as the representative of their various commercial and mineral interests.

LEGISLATION AND TRADE.

The needs—be for the presence of men familiar with the commercial and mercantile and trading interests of the country being returned as members to sit in the next Parliament becomes increasingly apparent as the views of these classes obtain expression at the meetings of the different Chambers of Commerce in various parts of the kingdom. Questions are discussed at such meetings which are of the gravest significance to so eminently a business nation as Great Britain. The designation given to us in contempt we have sense enough to accept as our commendation. We are "a nation of shopkeepers," and the nearer the country whose ruler coined the term approaches our own in that very respect, the nearer that "glory" which she has hitherto pursued only as a phantom appears likely to prove a reality. Business has become more than ever the pursuit of all classes amongst us, and the better the business man the truer the patriot. What other nation has ever produced such heroes in war's deadly strife? What other nation ever produced such heroes and heroines in the great battles of philanthropy? And what other nation ever possessed ampler ability or displayed prompter readiness to acknowledge and reward such services? And from what other nation has there gone forth the light which, streaming clear as crystal, and "like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone," other nations "walk in?" Well, therefore, may we rejoice that we are pre-eminently a trading people. It is because other nations, copying us, are themselves rising rapidly in importance, and are thereby jostling us at every turn, that the necessity is becoming more than ever pressing that this nation's business should be more than ever conducted by men who have experience of that which is indispensable, not only to the maintenance of the position which we now occupy, but also to its advance. For with England to stand still is to retrograde.

Questions that can be properly dealt with only by practical traders will more than ever form the staple of our legislation in the ensuing Parliament. We are not, therefore, surprised to see that at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Birmingham, on Wednesday last, a member should move:—

"That the Council of this Chamber of Commerce is hereby requested to frame a series of questions upon the subject of Trades Unions and Strikes, and to submit them to the candidates for the borough and county; the replies to be reported to a meeting of the Chamber, to be convened for the purpose of hearing and discussing them."

Attached to the proposition is a name well known to everyone having any business connection with Birmingham. It is that of Mr. S. A. CARPENTER, who in laying down his paper reminded the members of the Chamber that the question would be legislated upon before the end of the next seven years, for which time the new members would be elected, and it was of "the utmost importance that the Legislature should take a proper course." Nor is it to be wondered that another member of the Chamber should have proposed—

"That in the opinion of this Chamber the stonemasons' rule, refusing to allow stone to be used that has been dressed at the quarry, is at variance with their own interest, injurious to the general trade of the country, and of gross injustice to their fellow workmen."

Neither motion was adopted by the Chamber, from the fear which was entertained that subjects purely commercial would be impeded by the entertaining of those which were political. But it was remarked that "it was impossible to separate political and commercial questions." The speaker might have added that it was impossible to designate these motions as other than commercial—an opinion entertained by the Chairman of the meeting (Mr. A. FIELD) himself, who said that "the question of Trades Unions and Strikes was one of the most important of those bearing on commercial interests at the present day." Mr. CARPENTER had, doubtless, taken for granted that the Chamber knew that the Birmingham Trades Council had officially questioned the parliamentary candidates in that borough upon this subject; these men did so because they believed it to be of vital importance to their order. Mr. CARPENTER argued that the employers had shown a want of that combination for mutual business advantage which was the characteristic of the men. He had desired that, as the Chamber consisted chiefly of masters, a series of questions should be framed and submitted to the parliamentary candidates for the borough and county on behalf of employers, and that the Chamber should be called together to discuss the answers. It may well be hoped that if the employers of Birmingham do not take this course as a Chamber, then that they will otherwise collectively, or else individually, take care to know how their representatives are likely to

vote upon such questions, and if requisite, even at the last moment, put forward the right men.

Happily, Mr. MUNTZ and Mr. DIXON are both practically engaged in the trading pursuits of the district, and it may be fairly inferred that Mr. BRIGHT's love of the principle of free trade will form a guarantee that he will not tolerate one of the grossest social monopolies that can exist. Mr. LLOYD, the fourth candidate, has no further connection with the town than that which connects itself with his being a banker in it.

The men who desire to see disputes settled by representatives of the employing and the employed interest arbitrating any differences that may arise, must not forget that the absence of complete legislation has prevented that principle from receiving the extensive practical adoption which they desire. What is taking place in Nottingham cannot be so readily done throughout a huge industry like the iron trade, with its numerous employers, various grades of men, its still more varied processes of manufacture, and an infinitude of bases upon which to estimate the value of services rendered. But if it should be attempted to carry out the principle in sections, districts, or localities, the determined objections arrived at must have the force of law to compel observance on either side. We know for a fact that, until there has been further legislation on this matter, the chief men in one, at least, of our ironmaking and colliery districts will take no steps to alter the rude method which now prevails of notices being accepted or rejected, at the penalty of a strike or a lock-out, as the case may be. For even that method, barbarous—even as war—though it may seem, is preferable to having made agreements and contracts upon the faith of promises, which so soon as it suited the bulk of the men to disregard they would repudiate, irrespective of the power they may have originally given to the few to act on their behalf. The subject must be legislated; and if mine proprietors and ironmasters do not determine that it shall be legislated by men who have a practical knowledge of the measures which are essential to the interests of their order, they will have no right to complain of the course which the new Parliament may pursue upon it.

There are numerous other subjects of domestic legislation which remain over for the new House to deal with—all requiring for their happy solution the presence in the House of men who have in the recent carrying on of their trading concerns experienced the disadvantage and loss from the existing state of things in those regards. To a few of these we hope to allude next week. Meanwhile, let us urge upon the trading interests whom it is our gratification to represent to throw aside all delicate feelings—too delicate for the rough work of every-day life—as to theoretical views of what are political and what are commercial questions; and, regarding every question as commercial which affects the industries of the nation, deem all such as demanding on the highest national grounds the first place in their consideration of the fitness of a candidate to legislate in their behalf in the Parliament so soon to be elected, under circumstances which never before so loudly called for the most active exertions of every really business man amongst us.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

There are few, if any, towns in the kingdom in which the development of the mineral wealth of a district has so suddenly worked such wonders in a very few years as that of Barrow. The New Liverpool that is to be, and "the port for our wealth of iron," as a local chronicler terms it. It is a small sea port, until lately but comparatively little known, running into the Irish Channel, and connected on one side with the railway system at Lancaster, and with the Furness and other lines on the others, so affording direct communication with Cumberland, Westmorland, and the North of England. Its growth has been fully as rapid as Middlesbrough, if not more so, whilst it promises, like that important town, to become one of the first centres of the iron and steel trades in the kingdom. The history of the rise and progress of the modern town dates from little more than ten years ago, when it had scarcely 1000 inhabitants, but now numbers 20,000. It is well and regularly built, but, like many other places which have suddenly sprung into existence, it has been much overbuilt, there being considerable blocks of houses and warehouses unoccupied. Taking the sea route from Fleetwood—another over-built port, with the grass growing in the centre of the principal streets, although it boasts of a daily packet service to Belfast—a pleasant sail of a little more than an hour takes us to Piel Harbour, from which a train is ready to start, and only waiting for the passengers by the steamers. Shortly after starting, the extensive works of the Barrow Hematite Company stand out in bold relief, and a journey occupying from 15 to 20 minutes brings us to the remains of Furness Abbey, one of the largest and most interesting ruins to be found in England, beautifully situated in a truly picturesque spot. The Abbey, the hotel adjoining, and a great deal of the land adjoining belong to the Duke of Devonshire, one of the largest owners of mineral property in the kingdom. Leaving the Abbey ruins, a ride of four miles on a branch line brings us into the town of Barrow, which has a large and commodious station, a good harbour, with steamers plying to Belfast and other places almost daily, and which act in concert with the various lines of railway, north and south.

Before proceeding further, it may be well to state that a small quantity of pig-iron was made in the neighbourhood of Barrow at a very early period. Mr. ROPER, who is interested in the iron trade of the district, and whose family have been connected with it for more than 100 years, states that the Backbarrow furnace was built by the MACHELLS in 1710, and the Newland furnace in 1847. Those furnaces were charcoal ones, whilst of all the furnaces which less than 100 years ago used charcoal only, those with which Mr. ROPER is now connected alone remain. Going still further back, it appears that the Abbots of Furness manufactured iron, the remains of their ancient bloomeries being found in many parts of the district.

But to return to Barrow itself, it may be said that the town is well built, open, and clean, and, as a proof of its importance, can boast of two newspapers. Passing from the railway station by the side of the docks, nearly two miles in length, we find extensive engineering and foundry works (including those of WESTRAY and FOSTER), timber and shipbuilding yards, saw mills, and various other works, that in a great measure have been called into existence by the establishment of the Barrow Hematite Steel Company, of which the Duke of DEVONSHIRE is the Chairman, and which lie by the side of the docks, and in a straight line from the railway station. The introduction of the trade into the town, we believe, is due to the present manager of the company, Mr. J. F. SMITH, who, some 10 or 11 years ago, worked a single-blast furnace, not very far from the present works, which bid fair to become the most extensive in England. They consist of 11 blast-furnaces, parallel with each other, about 50 feet in height, and about 18 feet across the washers. The ore, the brown hematite, is remarkably rich in iron, giving in some instances as much as 65 per cent., and is peculiarly fitted for conversion into steel. As it all comes from the company's own mines, distant about four miles from the works, great care is taken in the selection of the stone, so that a uniform quality of iron is obtained, and consequently a superior steel is formed to that made from different or variable descriptions of iron. The quantity of stone used approaches 10,000 tons weekly, and from which about 5000 tons of pig-iron is produced, and which is converted into steel by the Bessemer process. The furnaces, in which coke alone is consumed, and which is brought from the North of England, are somewhat differently constructed to many others. They have open tops, and by a simple and ingenious contrivance, the unconsumed gases are made available by pipes, and conveyed to the boilers of the engines and the ovens for heating the blast, and so economising a very valuable product which formerly used to run to waste; but which now, through the engineering science of Mr. SMITH and others, is made to effect a great saving in fuel. Indeed, we believe that the gases thus rescued are taken off by a process patented by Mr. SMITH. In the conversion of the iron into steel, as well as for various other purposes, SIEMENS' gas furnaces are used to a considerable extent. The boilers and engines—there being 13 blast engines on one side—are of the most complete character, and of the best manufacture; whilst the quality of the steel, judging from a quantity of rails which we saw in the yard, is of the most unexceptionable quality. The works, altogether, are the cleanest, the most compact and complete that can be found in any part of the country. They are well situated for the transport of produce

by sea or railway, and will well repay a visit by those interested in the manufacture of iron and steel by the most recently approved processes, as every improvement calculated to bring out the full value of the ore, economise fuel and labour, and produce a quality of hematite steel which cannot be surpassed, must be of the deepest importance. The greatest courtesy seems to be the rule at the works, from the humblest workman upwards, whilst every facility is given for the most complete information on all matters relating to working of the ore and iron. Undoubtedly great credit is due to the manager, Mr. SMITH, who has introduced several important improvements into the mode of working iron and steel, by whose untiring energy such extensive and complete works have been raised, affording profitable employment for many hundreds of workmen, and laying the foundation of a community which promises to assume something like colossal proportions, as compared with even its present healthy and thriving condition. This will be more apparent when we look at the broad fact that many of those districts which were formerly the principal producers of iron and ironstone are now gradually becoming exhausted, and so giving way to localities in which not many years since no idea of their containing ore was entertained. It may also be said that no pig-iron can be so successfully converted into Bessemer steel as that made from the ores in the Furness district and in that of Western Cumberland. In those districts there are vast supplies of ore, and with the facilities of transit at present in existence the works at Barrow, it is not saying too much, are likely to become the most important in the country—if not, as Mr. ROPER is inclined to prophesy, as being "destined to become the most important and successful in the world."

The produce of hematite ore, we may add, has for a number of years been increasing in Lancashire, the quantity raised in 1866 being 685,726 tons, and in Cumberland 838,047 tons: the two counties standing second and third on the list after North Yorkshire as the largest producers of iron ore in the kingdom.

UTILISATION OF SMALL COAL.—MR. BARKER'S PATENT.

Having made an inspection of the patent-fuel works at Northfleet on Friday last, carried out on Mr. DAVID BARKER'S patent, we now give a brief description of them. The coal used at present is the Haswell duff or dust, and costs about 9s. per ton delivered at the works. This being one of the best house coals sent to the London market, the fuel made from it will be of the same character; but as dust coal generally contains impurities more or less, which the large coal is free from, the fuel will be so far inferior in its native state. If the impurities were separated from the dust by washing at the colliery as soon as it comes from the screen, and the patent process of conversion into bricks then applied, we have no hesitation in saying that the resulting fuel would be equal to the large coal obtained from the same mine, as the conversion into fuel bricks would preserve the combustible and heating properties of the coal for a considerable time under the conditions named, particularly when the bricks are dipped in tar, which renders them impervious to moisture, as will be hereafter explained.

The ingredients used in the manufacture of this fuel are—1 ton of coal dust, 8 lbs. of farina, 1 pint of carbolic acid solution (containing 1 oz. of acid, at 1s. per lb.), and 30 gallons of water. The cost of the coal being 9s., the cost of the other ingredients, together with all other charges in manufacture, is 3s., making the total cost 12s. per ton at the works, and it is sold for 17s.; there is a profit, therefore, of 5s. per ton on the present mode of manufacture, which is on a small scale, and is intended to be altered, and the make greatly augmented.

The machinery at present in use is driven by a portable engine of 20-horse power. The coal is first ground to fine powder in a pan by revolving stones; the mixture of the coal with farina, carbolic acid, and water is also effected in the pan. It is then shovelled out into a hopper, from which a bucket elevator raises it to another hopper, whence it is conveyed by a level canvass band to the tops of the presses, and feeds them to the extent required. There are three presses, of BRADLEY and CRAVEN'S construction, in operation; one of these will turn out five bricks per minute; the size of each is 9½ by 4½ by 3 in., and weighs 5 lbs. Allowing for stoppages, 7 tons can be made in 12 hours—21 tons for three presses. As the bricks are taken from the presses they are placed on iron skeleton frames, in four tiers. When filled they are taken direct to the drying-stoves; each stove holds 10 tons of fuel bricks, and is furnished with three lines of rails for the trams to run and rest on. There are three stoves, the fuel bricks in them being subjected to a current of air heated to a temperature of 300° for 24 hours, after which the trams are drawn out, the bricks being ready to send away for sale. The bricks are now in a porous state, from the evaporation of the water. They may be dipped momentarily when hot in coal tar, which gives them a thin weather-proof coat, rendering them impervious to moisture. The fuel bricks may also in this porous state be made to absorb each brick about 1 lb. of petroleum, thus making the bricks a medium for the combustion of petroleum, and affording at once a superior steam-fuel, which will be water-proof, and be stowed in small space: 1 ton of patent fuel takes up 32 cubic feet of space, 1 ton of fuel and oil takes up 25½ cubic feet of space, and 1 ton of coal, Admiralty measurement, takes up 42 cubic feet of space.

When we consider the large quantities of coal in bulk which men-of-war and ocean steamers are required to take in for long voyages, we cannot but be struck with the great importance of the small amount of space required for such fuel in comparison with coal. If the proper quality of coal be used for making the bricks, a fuel highly adapted for steam purposes will be so produced.

For drying the bricks, Mr. BARKER has lately obtained a patent for stoves having flues both at top and bottom, and side openings for the escape of moisture, whereby the drying of the bricks will be effected in six hours instead of twenty-four: this was described in the *Mining Journal* of July 25.

The make of bricks with the present machinery is restricted to 21 tons per day. Mr. BARKER has a patent press, which when in full operation will turn out 96 bricks per minute, 5 lbs. each—120 tons, allowing for stoppages, in twelve hours, the machine making eight revolutions per minute, and having six tubes at each end. This press may be described as having a vertical shaft working in a rectangular hopper. The upper part of the shaft has pugs attached to it, to regulate the supply of coal to the tubes, and the lower part has an eccentric attached to it; the latter gives horizontal motion, back and forward, to a rectangular block of cast-iron sliding on the frame of the press. There are six tubes, horizontal, 2 ft. long on each side, tapering towards the outer extremities; the motion of the block forces the coal supplied from above through these tubes on each side alternately, and at its exit from the ends of the tubes a hard compressed block of fuel is produced, which is cut off by knives in 7-in. lengths. The bricks are here made 7 by 4½ by 4 in., or they may be made much longer if required. The cutting-knives are worked, by means of levers and catches, by the eccentric before named, and the fuel is being forced out of the tubes on one side while the cutter is operating on the other side, and *vice versa*. The press makes very solid blocks of fuel; it promises great advantages in turning out large quantities of work, and should be seen by all those interested in the manufacture of patent fuel.

The Compressed Coal Company, Whitecroft, Forest of Dean, have lately got in operation Mr. BARKER'S Patent Fuel works, on an improved and more extensive scale, at which they purpose making 2000 tons of fuel per week. The small coal is produced at the colliery, and is beaten into dust by means of CARR'S Disintegrator, 6½ ft. diameter. The coal and other ingredients are therein mixed, and partially moistened with steam; the mixture falls into a hopper, is raised by an elevator to another hopper, from which it runs into a horizontal cylinder, 15 ft. long and 2 ft. diameter, wherein steam is admitted to give the requisite moisture. The mixture is worked along the tube towards the press by means of a shaft and worm-screw inside. The press is the patent one before described, has seven tubes on each side. Cost of patent press, 350l.; cost of CARR'S disintegrator, 140l.; license, 10l. per year.

The coal at the Twerton Collieries, in Somersetshire, is so friable that it may be readily crushed with the fingers. The proprietor of these collieries intends erecting works for the manufacture of this coal into fuel by Mr. BARKER'S process; this will have the effect of utilising the small, which would probably be otherwise worthless, and produc-

ing solid and saleable blocks of fuel. From the specimens of fuel we saw at Northfleet we were convinced its strength was equal to the hardest coal. The process can be applied to anthracite and steam coals, and a first-class steam fuel produced, particularly when petroleum has been absorbed by it. When Haswell and similar bituminous coals are used the fuel resulting will be of a kind peculiarly adapted for domestic use, the added ingredients having nothing obnoxious about them, but are quite clean; and inferior coal, with a large admixture of impurities, by undergoing the process of washing, may be made into a saleable commodity.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,
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The recent specifications of patents include one filed by ROBERT REID GRAY, of Glasgow, relating to the manufacture of metallic casks or vessels. It appears from the specification that the object of this invention is to enable the metallic cask to contain greater quantities of liquid or other substances relatively to their external dimensions than such vessels as hitherto constructed. The invention is applicable to metallic vessels such as are ordinarily made of a cylindrical form, and with external strengthening rings at the ends, the rings and flanged edges of the ends usually projecting beyond the ends, whilst the rings also project to the extent of their thickness beyond the sides. According to this invention, the patentee proposes in the first place to dish the ends, or make them bulge outwards. In the case of the bottom end, the bulging part extends from the centre to a distance therefrom, as near the sides as convenient; but in the case of the top end, a concavity is formed at the centre, and the bulged part extends from such concavity to the same distance from the centre as in the other end. A bar is fixed across the concavity, to form a handle, in a manner which has been in use heretofore; but as the concavity was formerly made relatively to a more inward surface, the bulging gains as much internal space at the top end as at the bottom end.

The recent specifications also comprise one by ROBERT PORTER, of Birmingham, mechanical engineer, for a patent which he has obtained for the construction of metallic and other buildings. This invention has reference principally to buildings constructed mainly of metal, and consists of the following method of constructing the walls of the buildings. The walls are made of corrugated sheeting, either of iron or zinc, the corrugations being disposed vertically, and the patentee supports and strengthens the walls by means of standards or uprights made of metal, which is rolled or otherwise formed into a trough-like figure or form, and these standards are fixed against the corrugated walls in such a position that the edges of the trough-like standards fall into and fit against the bottoms of the corrugations in the walls. Along the interior of the walls, and nearly midway between the floor and roof, are fixed horizontal rails, which may be made of wood or iron, or of both combined. The horizontal rails are supported in brackets connected with the standards; the connection between the standards and brackets is effected by the forming of holes in the corrugated walls. Horizontal rails of the kind above described may also be fixed in a similar manner at any required elevation inside the building.

THE COAL TRAFFIC BY RAILWAY.

We have on several occasions of late drawn attention to the great falling off during the last few months of the quantity of coal carried into London by the various lines of railway, more especially from the Yorkshire coal fields. Seven years ago Yorkshire had the credit of raising one-eighth of the entire yield of coal in the kingdom, and yet although then the least developed (the southern district in particular), and, as stated by Mr. WOODHOUSE, unrivalled by the fields of Northumberland, Durham, or South Wales, being unexplored, it appears to have gone back instead of advancing in a greater degree than any other district, so that at present it only produces one-tenth of the total quantity of coal raised. We are, therefore, not surprised to find Mr. WATKIN, the Chairman of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, at the meeting held last week, taking the matter up in a somewhat similar strain to what we have done. He complained that, with the best of railway facilities, the quantity of coal being forwarded to London from the South Yorkshire district was not by any means what it should be; that for the half-year ending June, 1867, his company sent over their line 377,000 tons of coal to London, whilst for the past half-year they had only sent 319,000 tons, showing a decrease of 58,000 tons. This very serious falling off he attributed, in a great measure, to the Great Northern Railway Company making lower rates for the coal sent from the north of York and by the Midland system than they make with regard to the coal from South Yorkshire. This the coalowners of the last-named district have long been aware of, and at a meeting held by them some three or four months ago they memorialised the Great Northern Company to reduce their rate to London to a point which would enable them to meet the colliery proprietors in the North as well as those in Derbyshire on something approaching equal terms. No notice, further than an acknowledgment, has been taken of the memorial up to the present, and as a result there has been a continued falling off in the trade to the metropolis by the Great Northern. As the effect of the present rate is not only a serious loss to the South Yorkshire colliery proprietors, but also to the Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railways (the latter as having the South Yorkshire line on lease), it is to be hoped that the statement of Mr. WATKIN, that a way will be found for opening out and developing the South Yorkshire coal trade to London—which is not half developed—by arrangement with the Great Northern and Great Eastern Railways, will be verified. "We intend (says Mr. WATKIN) to have a thorough development of the South Yorkshire coal trade, because there is the coal near to the surface, of excellent quality, easily worked, and there is no reason why that coal field should not continue to develop as rapidly as it has within the last few years." In carrying out these views Mr. WATKIN will, doubtless, receive the cordial and hearty co-operation of the coal owners of South Yorkshire, who for a long time have been suffering from the effects of a high rate, keeping their produce from markets in which it would meet with a ready sale. Indeed, the system which has been pursued by the Great Northern Railway has been far from advantageous to the company itself, if the mineral traffic of late to London is any criterion of prosperity, or otherwise. This will be apparent on referring to the returns of the coal carried monthly by railway into the metropolis, and which show that in June, 1867, the Great Northern Railway carried there 81,364 tons, whilst for June last it is only credited with 55,382 tons, showing a falling off of no less than 25,982 tons, equivalent to a loss in revenue for one month of something like 11,000l., or perhaps rather more, in the mineral department alone. In answer to this it may be said that there has been a general falling off in the tonnage of coal entering London for some time past. This to some extent will be admitted, the total decrease for the half-year being 165,722 tons; but then the very important question arises, why should the Great Northern, which has many advantages over other lines, be the principal contributor to the decrease, to the great loss not only of the company, but of the coalowners of a district which it undoubtedly is to the interest of the former to encourage in every way.

The South Yorkshire coal field has two very valuable beds of coal—the Silkstone and the Barnsley 9-ft. seam; the former a house coal scarcely to be surpassed, and a great favourite in the London market, and the latter combining an excellent house and steam coal, a good deal of which finds its way to Grimsby and Hull for packet use and for exportation. Their development by a line of railway passing through the district, or in direct communication with it, ought to be of the greatest value to all parties concerned, producers and carriers. It is evident, however, that for some reason the district alluded to has been much neglected, for on looking at the tonnage sent to London we find that in June last of Silkstones only 8800 tons was forwarded, against 15,219 tons for the same month of last year, whilst there was pretty nearly the same falling off with regard to the Barnsley seam. Looking at the above facts, it is to be hoped that Mr. WATKIN and his colleagues will be successful in their efforts to obtain a reduction of the existing rate to London, which he states, "they have now to discuss with the Great Northern," and which, whilst materially aid-

ing the Manchester and Sheffield in realising a dividend, will also add considerably to the revenue of the Great Northern, and assist in the development of the mineral wealth of a district rich in the finest qualities of coal, suitable for almost every purpose for which such is used. It should also be recollected that before long the Midland Railway Company will be able to conduct on its own account the greater part of the mineral traffic from Clay Cross, Staveley, Pinxton, and the other extensive collieries on its main line, as well as those on the Erewash Valley route, the greater part of which has so far been in the hands of the London and North-Western and the Great Northern and the Great Eastern Railways. As those lines, therefore, are not likely to receive much longer the large share of the Derbyshire trade they have so long enjoyed, they will, doubtless, have to cultivate a trade with other districts, where the coal is in good repute. Without, however, waiting for a change from such a cause, we trust that the efforts of the directors of the Manchester and Sheffield Railway will be successful in obtaining a fair rate over the Great Northern to London, and which, we believe, will tend to the advantage of the railway companies concerned, as well as to the colliery proprietors of a very important district.

A NEW IRON-MAKING FIRM.

Another iron-making firm is about to have an existence, under circumstances which merit a little notice in the *Journal*. The adoption of the co-operative principle in the making of iron, although encouraged by a large amount of capital outside the management, pure and simple, has not, it is pretty well known, been successful in the one special instance in which it exists in the North of England. Nor is it at all probable that the further efforts which have just been made by Unionist agitators amongst the ironworkers and miners, to bring about a better state of things, will result in any favourable change. A less adverse future seems to be in reserve for some practical men who are about to start in the making of finished iron in the South Staffordshire district. There a number of operatives, who have filled with success some of them positions of responsibility and trust at different establishments in that part of the kingdom, have formed themselves into a joint-stock company, and have taken to a works which have been lying idle for a long time. They are those at Birchills, which were the property of Mr. JOHN JONES, at the time of that gentleman's failure, and were then being carried on by him. They are situated near to Walsall, and form part of the purchase of certain capitalists, who bought a portion of Mr. JONES'S estate from the liquidators, and who are now profitably splitting their total purchase up into lots. The works comprise as many as five mills. All these, however, are not, it is understood, to be started at first, the company desiring rather to move by degrees. The tenants are men who have proved themselves valuable in their respective employments; they will be missed at the establishments they leave; and they are numerous enough to work without much assistance from other operatives most of the machinery which they intend first to start. It is easy, therefore, to understand that if they have capital sufficient to enable them to bide their time during the early stages of their existence, they may be able to found a successful business. Much will depend upon the state of the demand during the ensuing few months. If that should improve, prices will go up, and new companies will be able to share with the old the benefits to be derived from the advance. Anyhow, the venture merits, as it, no doubt, receives, the sympathy of the employers throughout the district in which the men who are beginning at Birchills have done honest labour, and have thereby secured the respect of those above them. No iron-master, we are sure, will envy them any amount of success they may ultimately secure, for they display no hostility towards their former masters, and seem to be influenced only by that commendable desire to raise themselves in the social scale, of which everyone must approve.

Our chief motive in drawing attention to what these men are doing is to show the operative ironworkers of Great Britain that that which they are being constantly told is not correct. They have received wages large enough to enable them, if they have been thrifty, to save money, which they could have used as these men are using theirs. Thereby many men who are now alleging that theirs is and has been merely a life of serfdom may have put themselves in the position of being the part proprietors of works in the carrying on of which they may have expended labour. We have before said that there is no country under the sun in which labour can be so profitably employed as in our own. We now assert that there is no nation in which there are so many facilities as exist in Great Britain for the successful employment of capital on the part of men who desire to begin as these men are beginning at Birchills. If the artisan who mortgaged property that he had put up out of his savings as an operative in the ironworks in the same South Staffordshire district, that he might go out to the unduly-lauded United States of America, had had faith enough in his native country to use his savings as these men are using theirs, he would not now be out of employment, and nearly all his savings wasted. In the interest of the iron trade of Great Britain we bid good speed to all such efforts as those of which we are writing. From the practical knowledge and manipulating skill of all such combinations the product must be such as to reflect credit upon the order, and thus continue to uphold the reputation of this country in the different iron-consuming markets of the world.

MEXICO—ITS MINERAL WEALTH.

Anyone who studies the mineral history and conditions of this country will agree with the Committee appointed by the Government to modify the present mining laws of Mexico, called a "Junta de Minería," as regards the folly of those who consider that agriculture, commerce, or manufacture ought to be considered the primary source of Mexican wealth. Mines the country has—commerce it has not; and the former go to make the only coin practicable to be staked for winning the latter. The sole great industry and riches of the country are minerals. Neglect these, and what becomes of the other three dependent sources of revenue? Hence the need of stimulating mineral industry in every way, first by relieving it of the clumsy surplus of taxation. The reduction of taxes is absolutely necessary to any fuller reduction of metals. HUMBOLDT, in 1803, said there were nearly 500 mineral districts in Mexico, wherein are about 3000 mines. With slight exceptions, no new districts have been worked since his time. The comparative products of different districts have varied from time to time: some have become rich and others poor, so that the inference is fair that there are very many districts unexplored. Chihuahua has 500 placers of precious metal, which want nothing but capital. Sonora, Durango, and Chihuahua are even said to be superior to the rest of the Republic in mineral respects, the rich States of Guanajuato, San Luis, and Zacatecas included, but capital is wanting. In Chihuahua are rich districts of gold and silver, iron and lead, and it signifies much to add salt, one of the most essential ingredients of the reduction process. Nuevo Leon has silver, iron, copper, and lead. Guerrero has a store of iron and copper, and its Zacatecas region has been pronounced as good as the Chili copper fields. Ten years ago placers of gold were found there, and some were lately reported there, but singularly enough there are few or no mining operations in the State. Jalisco has gold, silver, copper, and iron. Michoacan boasts of silver and copper, iron, lead, and sulphur; but until lately, when an English company made a trial of its mixed silver and copper mines, little has been done to extract these natural treasures. In the States of Mexico are about a score of mining districts, not all at present worked. Oaxaca has discovered gold and mint silver, and is altogether doing 10 per cent. better than ten years ago, when her silver was a handful, and her gold a mere notion. Puebla has silver, gold, and copper, and in 1861 had five mining haciendas in operation. Lower California has gold and silver. Tamaulipas and Puebla have coal besides. In the Mineral del Rosario, of Mazatlan, in Sinaloa, are mines of gold, silver, platinum, copper, and lead; but silver is the only ore worked to any extent. The entire coinage of the Republic in the rich year of 1856, was \$19,204,804; but that of the past year's, up to date, fails to go beyond this amount, notwithstanding the Oaxaca has been added to the list of mints, and that additional districts have been worked. No one as yet believes that the silver riches of Mexico are in danger of giving out. War and taxation accumulated have had, however, an effect at last. There is nothing so patent as the mineral wealth of Mexico, but it is a sum which must be worked out.

All whose interest it is to understand the mineral business of Mexico can have a fair idea of it from what is here written. The Junta, or Commission of Mining, a trio of experienced men, have just, at request of the President, made a report which, for fair sense, is the most hopeful document which has appeared since the hacienda report. It is therein recommended that Congress shall abolish its tax on the mines, which is 600,000 marcos (\$3,000,000) on an annual produce of 2,500,000 marcos (\$20,000,000). Take off this gross percentage and it will pay to extract ores which only yield a marc to the monoton; old mines will be re-opened, new ones will be prospected. The Committee's logic cannot, on the whole, be resisted. In a concluding statement, after making the remark that employment in other industries is limited by the consumption in that of mining, and that this has no limit, because it can export the excess of its produce, the Junta wisely asks—"Who can state numerically the influence on the public prosperity exercised by the demoralisation consequent upon a want of

employment?" This is common sense. Nothing seems to be wanting to make Mexico, with her unequalled resources, practically the best mineral field in the world, except the adoption of the Junta's principle. A very large reduction of duties on mining ought to follow. In time, upon the Committee's report, for it is plain that the national reductions lately made by Congress in its classification are rents, well-meaning as it is, will not suffice. Silver and gold constitute four-fifths of the exports of Mexico. This is Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA's estimate, but it does not include the business of smugglers, which would make the fraction seven-eighths, or more.

It appears that the Government have, in accordance with the recommendation of the Junta de Minería, made a commencement to reduce the taxes on mines 4½ per cent., as announced by the manager of the Chapala Mines, and it is probable other reductions will follow. To give the public an idea of the productivity of some of the mines, taken from the official reports forwarded to the Foreign Office by Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, extracted from the Blue Book of 1867, the Rosario Mines at Pachuca grossed in 1866 \$1,310,636. The expenses of extraction and reduction, duties, and costs of carriage, maintaining roads, and commission for sale of silver was \$117,882, leaving a net profit divided amongst the owners of the mine and the company of \$262,754, or 178,551, sterling. The mines in the northern portion of the country are of the most promising description, and there is no reason why they should not prove equally profitable on development. There is every inducement to make this statement, as this portion of the country was thoroughly explored at a recent date, and the reports fully bear out the conclusions of HUMBOLDT and others on previous occasions.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

AUG. 5.—There were several urgent sellers in this market of Pig-Iron, and prices have receded since last week; a good deal seems now to be wanted at the decline. Of these sales, a good portion is to be taken up for fall shipment, and the price will have the tendency to rise with the demand. During the week the shipments have accumulated to 11,260 tons, against 10,680 tons in the corresponding week of 1867, which brings up the total shipments till date to 336,000 tons, as compared with 365,115 tons in the same period of the previous year, leaving a deficit of 29,115 tons. Middlesborough pigs have been imported to the extent of 60,650 tons this year, against 24,535 tons at the same date last year, showing an increase of 36,100 tons, equal to an increase of 7000 tons of Scotch pigs, if the English imports had kept the same ratio as last year. Middlesborough iron keeps down the price of pigs in this market. The furnacemen at Calder Ironworks having declined to commence on Monday unless their wages were advanced to 5s. a shift per man, the company refused their terms, and they are now on strike. There are eight furnaces at Calder. The stock in Connal and Co.'s yards is 220,272 tons, with warrants circulating for 212,900 tons; and in Canal Co.'s yards 16,365 tons, with warrants for 14,960 tons. To-day only about 4000 tons was done, at 52s. 7d. cash, 52s. 9d. a month, closing strong at these prices; No. 1, g.m.b., 52s. 9d.; No. 3, 50s. 6d.; Coltness, 57s. 6d.; Gartsherrie, 56s. 6d.; Calder, 55s.; Langloan, 54s. Manufactured iron is in rather better demand, a few extra orders being placed for shipment, and at present prices are more readily paid than they were a couple of weeks ago. Govan Bar Ironworks are said to be exceedingly busy, and other makers are well off for work. Makers of cast-iron goods and large forgings also experience some increase.

For coals there is an increased demand, Main, for fall shipment, being chief, at about 6s. a ton, f.o.b., in the Clyde, or 10d. more at Greenock. The expectation that prices would be raised this month has not been realised, the present being only a temporary demand, which extends over two or three weeks at most. The coal miners generally continue to aim at the advance conceded to the Wishaw district, but with almost no success. Ayrshire is stirred, Linlithgow is being roused, Fifeshire is dormant, and Alexander McDonald is too busy "heckling" the candidates for parliamentary honours (when ever he can get in his hand) to be of much service on the wages question. The iron miners, on the other hand, complain that the masters are paying different wages for doing the same work in different sections of the same county; in short, the miners are not satisfied, but are being diverted by the election *fracas* when Mr. McDonald is present.

Mr. James Merry, M.P., has issued his address to the electors of the Falkirk burghs for re-election. He has represented them, with a brief interval, for 11 years. After referring to his past services, he promises to support the Liberal party in Parliament if returned, and to vote for the protection of the ballot, a broad, liberal, and unsectarian measure of education, the dis-establishment of the Irish Church, &c. Mr. Merry is a great favourite in the district, a large mine owner, and liberal with his means to all deserving local interests.

During July there were launched in the Clyde 18 vessels, of 19,000 tons; for the seven months of this year 110 vessels of 88,000 tons. With the exception of the two building yards at Renfrew, all the Clyde shipbuilders are doing a large business.

A MONSTER BOILER.—One of the largest boilers, we believe, ever sent into the valley of the Leven was conveyed through the village of Barrhead on Monday, drawn by some 10 or 12 powerful horses. The boiler, we hear, is for the printworks of Messrs. T. Boyd and Son, and was sent from Lilybank Boiler Works, Glasgow.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AUG. 6.—Considerable depression is still felt generally in the Coal Trade, although in some localities full work has been attained. The steam coal collieries in Northumberland are working moderately; they are not in the worst position certainly, while in South Durham, in the Haswell and Coxhoe districts, many of the collieries are working full time. But this is certainly an exception, for in North and West Durham most of the works are doing little more than half-time, or from five to eight days per fortnight.

That the breakage of ropes in winding frequently arises from their being subjected to sudden strains is beyond question, and it is to meet this difficulty that the apparatus invented by Messrs. Dixon and Brown, of Newcastle on Tyne, is especially designed; it is considered to be particularly adapted for use in mines and collieries, where the ropes or chains used in winding are subject to a sudden strain at the commencement of the lift. The apparatus consists of a wrought-iron frame of a suitable shape, on which is placed one or more drums, keyed fast on to a shaft or spindle, so as to revolve with it. To this spindle or shaft are attached spiral springs, in such a manner that when the drums are made to revolve the springs are thereby compressed. A smaller frame is fitted loosely within the main frame, and is attached to it by a hook by which the rope or chain to be used for drawing or lifting can be fastened. This smaller frame carries one or more smaller drums or sheaves. Ropes or chains of a suitable length are fastened to the large drum or drums and wound three or more times round them; then led over the smaller drums or sheaves, and then secured to the top shackle of the main frame. If any sudden strain comes upon the hook on the smaller frames it will cause the large drum or drums to yaw and thus act on the spiral springs; by this means the ropes or chains used will be relieved of the sudden shock which they would be otherwise subject to.

A man, whose name we have not yet learned, died on Saturday last, from the effects of burns received down one of the Ouston Pits a fortnight previously. The man had gone into an old bord, and as he carried an open light, an explosion of gas took place, which burnt him severely.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—At the annual meeting, on Saturday, there was a large attendance of members, and much interest was shown in the proceedings. The report of the council embraced a review of the most important proceedings of the past year, not omitting to notice the tail-rope committee, the safety-lamp committee, and that appointed to report on the best means of preventing overwinding. The labours of the several committees have enriched the Transactions of the institute with many able and elaborate papers on the various and important branches of mining science, and its advance, so far as economy and safety are concerned, is the direct result of such investigations. The investigations of the tail-rope committee have thrown much light on the use of ropes and drums, endless chains, &c., in various districts, and have given the opportunity of comparing the various modes adopted. This is most important, and cannot fail to lead to good results. The paper of Mr. Cockburn, of Upleatham, has shown what is being done by means of the "clip pulley" of Mr. Fowler. These pulleys have been long used for pumping, and other purposes, but are now coming into use for hauling. Two pulleys have been at work some time in the Blyth district—that is, in hauling the tubs underground—one of them being worked in the Newsham Colliery, and the other at North Seaton, and they are likely to be more extensively used, both for pumping and hauling. The labours of the safety-lamp committee have had most important results, as the conditions of safety or danger have been most clearly shown, and the speed of the current of inflammable air necessary to explode any lamp pointed out. Lamps have also been invented, by Mr. Wood, Mr. Morison, and others, which are perfectly safe under all conditions, and which will not explode under any speed of inflammable air current. The committee appointed to investigate the best means of preventing overwinding, &c., have not re-

commended any particular mode for general adoption, and, no doubt, they have good reason for this. The report of the finance committee shows that the society continues to make excellent progress, and it is in a good position both as to finances and also as to the number of members; they continue to increase rapidly, and several were elected at the meeting on Saturday. The room now occupied for the meetings is much too small, but the erection of the new building, the Memorial Hall, and other buildings connected therewith, are shortly to be proceeded with. A long discussion took place on the paper of Mr. Philip Cooper, "On a Sudden Discharge of Gas at the Stratford Main Colliery," in which Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bell, and many others, took part. The different modes of working long-wall—that is, to the rise, in the level, and to the dip—were passed in review, and their merits as to safety commented upon. Of course, different opinions are held on these subjects, which cannot be given here, and we can only refer to the paper and the discussion thereon contained in the Transactions for full information. The discussion on the paper of Mr. Rake, on his direct-acting pump, was postponed until the next meeting.

The late visit of Mr. Buckmaster to this district, which has been already commented upon in this letter, is likely to lead to good results, as a gentleman has been appointed to attend the district, under the direction of Mr. Buckmaster. A committee has also been appointed by the Mining Institute, of which Mr. L. Wood, Mr. G. B. Forster, Mr. Daglish, and other gentlemen, are members, for the purpose of promoting the very desirable object in view—the imparting instruction in science in connection with the schools established in the district—that is, in the various sciences bearing on the mining and manufacturing processes so extensively carried on in the two counties. Mr. G. Elliot was elected President of the institute for the next three, Mr. Forster having held that office during the past three years.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 6.—The Iron Trade keeps somewhat more active. Orders continue to arrive, and we may, with the prospect of a good harvest, look forward with confidence to a steady demand until autumn, which we may further hope will be sufficient to tide over the winter. The demand for rails is keeping the great works, north and south, fairly busy, and South Staffordshire is, in consequence, relieved of the heavy pressure of the keen competition of those rival districts in her own special makes. As indications of positive improvement and greater confidence in the future, it may be mentioned that the Corby's Hall Ironworks, near Dudley, which was closed on the failure of Mr. Henry Sparrow, between two and three years ago, is to be re-opened by Messrs. N. Hingley and Sons; and that Mr. Raybould, who has bought the Broekmoor Works, in the same part of the district, is about to re-open them. The number of works now standing in South Staffordshire is considerable, but it is not very likely that many will be started until experience has given more convincing assurance for a permanent change for the better in the iron trade. Some of the thin coal colliers and ironstone getters, considering the reduction of wages made some time ago excessive, have given notice of an advance, amounting to half the amount taken off. It is not anticipated that this will be granted.

Allusion was made last week to the fact that two most important and valuable seams of coal had been reached by the Hednesford Colliery Company, at the depths of 283 and 305 yards from the surface. It is stated that the father of the Inspector of Mines in Staffordshire, Mr. J. P. Baker, who was concerned in colliery operations in the neighbourhood of Cannock Chase for many years, insisted, as far back as 30 or 40 years ago, that these seams would be found under the Hednesford measures. He had derived from his father, also an experienced man in the minerals of the Chase—to which he had greatly added by his own observation—a large store of facts, which to his mind pointed conclusively to the existence of these seams where the enterprise of the Hednesford Colliery has proved them to exist. How much of this valuable knowledge, the fruit of a life of observation and reflection, is lost to the community for the want of proper means of recording it.

The Mining Journal has done well in urging the claims which experience in the great mining and metalliferous industries of the country gives to candidates for the representation of those districts deeply concerned in these sources of wealth. The growing appreciation of this feeling in the selection of members in Staffordshire was noticed some weeks ago in this letter. The importance of having a good sprinkling of members who are practically acquainted with mining and manufacturing pursuits will probably be more evident in the new Parliament. What the new England to whom our destinies are to be committed will do in many respects at present a vague guess. One thing, however, is pretty clear, the new electors will be more apt to invoke Government regulation than the old. They are essentially "the masses," their power arises from aggregation; they have less patience than other classes for the hindrance to general plans, and the realisation of great ideas, which individual opposition furnishes, and more trustful in great plans strictly enforced. We may expect increased State action, and hence the value of members who know how our industrial systems work, what they can bear, and what they need. Take the Factory Acts. First, what a muddle of legislation they are—a series of long statutes, passed at long intervals. The law which regulates a man's trade is to be gathered from a laborious examination and comparison of them, and as a solicitor said most truly the other day at Bilston, that though he had given these statutes great study, every time he referred to them he found something to modify his conclusions. The detail interference of some of these regulations is most vexatious, and there can be no doubt that most of the manufacturers are exposed to penalties even where they desire to fulfil all requirements. More members who understand the practical working of such regulations would prevent such cumbrous, complicated, and inapplicable legislation, and would enable Parliament to secure the advantages sought, without creating many evils in trying to cure one or two.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

AUG. 6.—At the various ironworks in the district the business doing is of a very moderate character in nearly all branches, and for a considerable time past there has been no alteration from the dullness which has so long prevailed. Rails, plates, sheets, and hoops continue in moderate request only, whilst in some instances there is rather more doing in general castings. A good deal of pig-iron is turned out, as makers continue to keep the greater number of their furnaces in blast. In Coal, as might be expected from the excessively hot weather of the past fortnight, there is not so much doing in household qualities, more particularly to London, so that most of the large firms, including those at Clay Cross, Eckington, Pinxton, and other places, continue to complain of the slackness of trade. Those who have contracts for gas, and coal for locomotive purposes, are better off, but in the northern part of the county of Derby short time is likely to continue to be the rule for some time. In the southern districts, including Gresley, Swadincote, and the collieries adjoining in Leicestershire, matters are in about the same state, and there is not so much doing to the West of England. Notwithstanding this general dullness, however, sinking operations are being pushed forward in nearly all directions, whilst new coal fields are being treated for.

The short time at the various collieries has given the workmen an opportunity of listening to the speeches of the various candidates for parliamentary honours, who, in the eastern division, have thus early commenced their campaign. Two of the largest owners of coal in the division—the Duke of Devonshire and the Duke of Rutland—take opposite sides, one of the candidates being son-in-law of the former, whilst the two candidates on the other side have the advantage of being themselves large landowners, and coalowners as well.

There is no marked improvement to be noticed with regard to most of the Sheffield Trades, one or two branches in the heavy steel department alone showing any change for the better. Most of the large ironworks in the district are kept very fairly going; but at one or two, at which the puddlers remained out for a few days, on the alleged grounds that the iron given out was harder than usual, business has been resumed, so that everything goes on as usual, although the puddlers and millmen in many instances are not able to get out so many turns as when the weather is of a moderate character. There are some very good orders in hand for rails, plates, and other qualities of iron, and also for Bessemer rails, tyres, axles, &c. Foundries engaged in colliery work are kept active, more particularly for tubbing for the new pits now being opened out.

During the week there has been more doing in steam coal, more particularly for the pits of Grimby and Hull, not only for the use of the

steamers, but for exportation. In house coal, however, there does not appear to be the slightest alteration for the better; whilst, in fact, none can be looked for so long as the present weather continues. The trade to London still remains in the same quiet state in which it has been for a considerable time past, the tonnage going there showing a marked falling off month after month. Not only in Silkestone, but in the best qualities of the Barnsley seam, is there the same decrease, although coalmasters have endeavoured by reducing their prices to a very low rate to secure orders. In medium qualities of large coal and in engine fuel there is rather less doing than of late, many of the mills in Lancashire and other places not working full time, owing in many instances to the failure of the supply of water. To Lincolnshire, and also to the eastern ports, including Wisbeach, Lynn, and as far as Folkestone, several cargoes of coal have been dispatched during the week for Goole, from which there has been rather more activity of late. Coke continues in very fair request, a good deal going to the furnaces on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent, and from which a good deal of ironstone continues to be exported.

THE WEST YORKSHIRE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—The annual "demonstration" of the members of the lodges comprising this Union was held on Monday, at Hunslet Moor, near Leeds. The Chairman (Mr. J. Dixon) furnished the financial report for the year. The contributions, at 1s. each, had amounted to 3712l. 9s. and the payments for check weighmen to 296l. 10s. 6d.; making a total of 4108l. 19s. 6d. The expenditure included the following items:—Paid to the members locked out at Gresley, 755l. 1s. 6d.; to ditto at Stanley, 410l. 18s. 4d.; to ditto at Roundwood, 26l. 7s. 4d.; to relieve the men turned off at the Kill-inbeck Colliery, 70l. 2s. 2d.; to ditto at Clackenley Heath, 18l. 6s.; to men out of work in different parts of the district, 37l. 15s.; to men on strike at New Hall Colliery, 124l. 17s.; at Drighlington and Morley, 189l. 6s.; at Besford Dean Hall, 37l. 15s.; for check weighmen, 581l. 2s. 8d.; for accidents, 951l. 11s. 8d.; for funerals, 269l.; to working expenses, 283l. 6s.; and to money in lodge and district funds, 1280l. There were a number of other smaller payments. The Union was not as strong in numbers as it was 12 months ago; but this it was stated was easily to be accounted for. Many of the miners in the Methley, Adwalton, and Leeds district had only had from two to three days work per week, and had, therefore, been unable to contribute to the funds of the Union. Twelve months ago the Union in the above district numbered 2200 members, now it only included about 1700. The income had, within the same period, fallen off from 4300l. to 3712l. They had paid 357l. for strikes during the year. Resolutions were passed maintaining the expediency of combination, and pledging the meeting to do its utmost for the amelioration of the social and trade condition of the miner.

THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE MINERS' ASSOCIATION.—At a recent meeting of the council it was resolved to hold the next mass meeting on the 31st instant. The association now numbers about 7000 members. The gathering is to take place at Whitcross Lodge, near Sheffield, the residence of Mr. Pimmsoll, who has placed his grounds at the service of the association.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

AUG. 6.—Since last report a few showers of rain have fallen in this district, but the quantity has been such as to render scarcely any perceptible increase in the supply of water to the various works, consequently the hands at several of the establishments are unable to work much more than half time. It is satisfactory to find that the improved feeling which sprung up in the home trade is so far fully sustained; and, although home buyers have not as yet given out orders for any considerable quantities, they are entering into transactions with greater freedom than for many months past. Stocks in the hands of the home railway companies are known to be exceedingly small; and, although they continue to evince a considerable amount of caution in entering into transactions, there is every prospect of a gradual improvement being experienced; and the probability of the harvest being above the average, not only in this country, but in foreign wheat-growing districts, will no doubt tend to strengthen the improvement generally acknowledged to have set in. Large shipments of rails continue to be made at the local ports, chiefly for the United States, from which advices are considered favourable as to future requirements. Enquiries for the Eastern markets have also a tendency to increase, but owing to the low prices offered makers have declined to enter into any fresh engagements, indications not being wanting of an advance setting in before long; and, although prices have not actually increased, greater firmness is being evinced than has been the case for some weeks past. A few shipments of rails are being made for the Russian ports, but the ironmasters of this district have now abandoned the hope entertained at the commencement of the season of an amount of business being transacted with the Muscovite empire equal, if not in excess, of that transacted during the season of 1867, which was unusually large. The continental demand has not increased to any material extent, but advices give hope of a large accession of orders by the extension of railways. At the present time vessels are wanted to convey iron to Naples, Rotterdam, Aarhus, Aalborg, Constantinople, Rhode Island, Baltimore, Cronstadt, Hamburg, London, New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Taganrog, and Woolfville, and two or three freights will shortly be in the market for the Russian ports. There is a better demand for pigs of the best brands, and bars command a fair average sale. Tin-plate makers have received more enquiries for coke qualities, and quotations have a tendency to harden.

The Steam Coal Trade has undergone some improvement since last report, a wind favourable for vessels to arrive at the local ports having set in for several days past, and merchants and shippers do not experience such difficulty in obtaining vessels of suitable tonnage as they have done for some few weeks past. French houses are again purchasing large quantities, and to the Continent and Mediterranean ports about an average quantity is being sent. From the mail packet stations enquiries are more numerous than they have been since the termination of the Abyssinian expedition, and as the companies stocks are becoming greatly reduced hopes are entertained of trade with that quarter shortly resuming its accustomed activity and vigour. Owing to a scarcity of water, several of the collieries (more especially those worked on the balance plan) are at a standstill, but the resources of the district are such that the "output" has been of late more than sufficient to meet the demand, consequently stocks have somewhat increased, but the reaction which has now set in will, no doubt, speedily reduce the same. For house qualities there is an improved demand, but the quantity shipped coastwise has been barely up to the average.

A miner named Bowen was killed in one of the Plymouth Mine pits on Saturday, by a fall of rubbish. There is scarcely a week passes but similar accidents occur, and the majority of them arise from a want of proper attention on the part of the workmen.

Last Saturday the case of Williams v. Brain was before Vice-Chancellor Mallins. Mr. Glasse, Q.C., and Mr. Fry moved for an injunction to restrain the sale and removal of certain plant and machinery at a colliery in Glamorganshire, held by the plaintiff under a lease from Lord Dynevor, the defendant being the plaintiff's lessee. The plaintiff's case was that the sale, which had been advertised, and partly carried out, was in breach of a covenant in the original lease, giving Lord Dynevor a right of pre-emption, to which it was answered that the defendants had got Lord Dynevor's consent to waive such rights. An interim order had been obtained. The Vice-Chancellor thought that, although the defendants were not, perhaps, justified in proceeding to a sale without notice to Mr. Williams, yet, the sale having proceeded to some extent, let there be an understanding to pay the whole proceeds in to the names of the respective solicitors, deducting the rent paid.

Electioneering has already commenced in earnest, and as it is of the highest importance for a great commercial district like South Wales to secure business men as representatives, we purpose referring to the qualifications of some of the candidates, quite apart from their political views. Mr. Richard Fothergill, managing partner of the Plymouth, Abernant, and Llwydd Coed Works, and also of the Taff Vale Works, at Treforest, as already stated in the *Mining Journal*, is a candidate for the second seat given to Merthyr by the new Reform Bill; and being supported by Mr. Crawshaw, of Cyfarthfa, Mr. G. T. Clark, of the Dowllas Works, and other influential gentlemen, there is little doubt that he will be returned.

A meeting has been held at Llanelly to discuss the propriety of nominating a fit and proper person to represent the united boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelly in Parliament. The meeting was a strictly private one, the number of electors present being about 25. Mr. C. W. Nevill, of Westfa House, Llanelly, was selected by the Conservatives to oppose Col. Stepany, who has announced himself a candidate in the Liberal cause, and should there be a contest between the two gentlemen it will, undoubtedly, be a severe one. Mr. C. W. Nevill is the managing partner in the extensive copper, lead, silver, tinworks, and collieries belonging to Messrs. Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co., who employ some thousands of hands in the town and neighbourhood of Llanelly, and it may be stated that the interest he takes in all matters connected with the welfare and prosperity of the people in his employ, and the town generally, has secured him a popularity that will go far to secure his return to Parliament; while, on the other hand, Col. Cowell Stepany is a large landowner in Llanelly and the county, and he also has claims upon the constituency for the good he has done, not only towards the improvement of the town of Llanelly, but the county at large.

A serious explosion of gas took place on Monday evening, just as the workmen were leaving off, in the original Mine Pit, Plymouth Works, Merthyr. One of the hauliers, it appears, led a team of trams in such a position as to keep one of the air-doors open, which impeded the regular current of air, and a slight quantity of gas accumulated near the bottom of the shaft. A miner came out with a naked light and set this on fire, but he had the presence of mind to fall on the ground, and escaped with a slight injury. Another man was not so fortunate, being severely burnt about the hands and face, and a boy was also slightly burnt. One horse was killed and three others badly burnt. Very little injury was done to the mine, not even a door-way being displaced, and the next morning the men were able to follow their usual avocations.

The South Wales Institute of Engineers annual general meeting

was held at Newport, on Thursday, when several interesting papers were read and discussed, a report of which will appear in the *Mining Journal* next week.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Grace, from Tilt Cove, with 450 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Saladin, from Carloforte, with 368 tons of zinc ore, for H. Bath and Son; America, from Tilt Cove, with 350 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Florence, from Cuba, with 428 tons of copper ore, and 82 tons of regulus, for Coburn Company; Hampshire, from Wallaroo, with 76 tons of copper ore, for Richardson and Co.; Zeta, from Valparaiso, with 132 tons of bar copper, and 391 tons of silver ore, for H. Bath and Son; Anna, from Santander, with 220 tons of iron ore, and 20 tons of zinc ore, to order; Tieda, from Gottenburg, with a cargo of deals, for T. W. Johns; Mary Ann, from Bilbao, with 170 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

The completion of railways is being pushed forward with vigour in Prussia and Austria, but in Belgium railway progress appears to be almost entirely paralysed. It is, then, to a foreign demand that Belgium must look for a revival in metallurgical affairs. The rolling-mills engaged on rails are well provided with work at present, and there is a tolerably regular current of orders for merchants' iron. The situation, in fact, is not so bad as it would seem inclined to believe, and it is believed that new concessions of railways granted recently in Russia will shortly necessitate new and important orders for rails. Meanwhile, however, prices do not improve, especially as regards pig, which continues in little demand. Soft refining pig has fallen to 28.8s., and hard refining pig has fallen below 26.16s. per ton. A report by M. Voehams, on the mining and metallurgical position of the Hainaut during 1867 states many statistical facts, which seem to possess a certain interest. In 1865 and 1866, 31 blast-furnaces, worked with coke, were maintained in the province, and in 1865 they produced 257,380 tons of pig of every description, and 315,400 tons during 1866, the value being respectively 914,672s. and 1,027,740s. In 1867, 25 blast-furnaces out of the 45 established were maintained in activity, so that it would seem that six furnaces were blown out at the close of 1866. The 25 blast-furnaces in operation last year produced 273,700 tons of pig of every description, representing a value of 839,000s., or an average of 31.1s. 8d. per ton, as compared with an average of 31.4s. 4d. per ton for 1866, and 31.5s. 8d. per ton for 1865. The quantity of casting pig produced last year was 37,583 tons, of the value of 122,400s., as compared with 46,860 tons of the value of 185,640s. in 1866; and 49,580 tons of the value of 224,990s. in 1865. The average price of the casting pig made last year in the Hainaut was thus 31.1s. 8d. per ton, as compared with 31.4s. 4d. per ton in 1866, and 31.5s. 8d. per ton in 1865. The production of refining pig last year amounted to 236,400 tons, of the value of 706,560s., as compared with 266,540 tons, of the value of 842,100s. in 1866, and 227,800 tons, of the value of 689,621s. in 1865. The average price of the refining pig made last year in the Hainaut was thus 31.1s. 8d. per ton, as compared with 31.4s. 4d. per ton in 1866, and 31.5s. 8d. per ton in 1865. The production of casting pig in the Hainaut would thus seem to have declined in importance during the last two years, in consequence of the imports made of pig of the same description of English origin. An improvement appears to have been effected in the mode of fabrication, the average production of each blast-furnace having been 10,950 tons in 1867, as compared with 9950 tons in 1866, and 9270 tons in 1865. The progress here indicated is rendered more apparent when account is taken of the real number of days during which each blast-furnace was in operation in each year. As regards iron, the statistics available show that the rolling mills of the province of Hainaut kept in activity 255 puddling-furnaces in 1865 and 110 re-heating furnaces; in 1866, 249 puddling-furnaces and 112 re-heating furnaces; and in 1867, 250 puddling-furnaces and 116 re-heating furnaces. It should be remarked, however, that these furnaces were lighted only during a part of last year, since in the first half of 1867 the number of puddling-furnaces in activity was only 233, and of re-heating furnaces 97. The quantity of iron of every description manufactured in the Hainaut in 1865 amounted to 204,887 tons, of the value of 1,438,297s.; and in 1866, to 231,460 tons, of the value of 1,589,586s. In 1867 the production of the forges of the district only amounted to 217,851 tons, of the value of 1,528,052s.; last year's figures, it will be seen, show some falling off as compared with 1866, but still present an advance as compared with 1865. The average selling price of a ton of iron of every description in the Hainaut was 71s. per ton in 1865; in 1866 it rose to 71s. 4s. per ton; but it declined in 1867 to 71s. per ton. Contracts for coal for the Belgian State Railways have been let on terms sensibly below those agreed to last year. The coke required for the same system was contracted for at 14s. per ton, while last year the corresponding price was 17s. 6d. per ton. The reduction in price is not supposed to indicate the state of the Belgian coal trade in 1868 as compared with 1867, but rather that the Belgian Minister of Public Works was justified when, in support of his refusal to ratify the results of the original adjudication made last year, he alleged that there was an understanding among contractors. At the same time, the results disclosed by the tenders just submitted indicate beyond doubt a depressed state of business. In the basin of the Couchant de Mons stocks have further increased, notwithstanding an extreme reduction in the extraction. In the basin of Liège and Charolais, if stocks are less important than at Mons, deliveries are scarcely more active.

The report of the Franco-Austrian Railway Company states that the expenditure made on capital account in 1867, in regard to the company's mines and ironworks, was limited to works previously undertaken, and the completion of which has been prosecuted for some time past. At Steyerdorf, 1151s. was expended upon a pit intended to extend the working of coal at the southern part of the bearing. At Reschitz, an expenditure of 11,748s. was made on a steel works, not yet completed, and brought into working. The capital account relating to these enterprises is stated to be nearly, if not quite, closed. The supplies of rails received on the system last year amounted to 7509 tons, the greater part of which was delivered by the company's own works.

The Spanish Department of Industry and Commerce has just published statistical relations to mining in Spain in 1866. The gravity of recent political and financial events has influenced the development of this great source of wealth, and the riches of the Spanish soil are still far from being turned to fully profitable account. What is especially needed in Spain is capital, and capitalists appear less than ever inclined to engage in any ventures in the Peninsula, as Spanish railways, constructed with foreign money, have been attended thus far with disastrous results. Spain appears, indeed, to be in a most unfortunate position; without numerous railways she can have no active industry, and without active industry she can have no prosperous railways. The total mineral production of 1866 compares very badly with that recorded for 1865; the mineral result is not due either to the poverty of the mines, or to the want of capital, but only to the want of confidence, the absence of capital, and the necessary means of communication. It is deplorable to observe that the entire quantity of coal extracted in Spain last year did not amount to 400,000 tons, while Spain possesses basins of the first order. But it is impossible to develop the working of coal on an extensive scale in Spain, when the coal extracted has, perhaps, to be carried on the backs of mules. It is railways which Spain wants, and recently several industrialists of Barcelona have made an appeal to their countrymen to subscribe the capital required for the construction of a line from Granollers to the San Juan de las Abadesas coal basin. This line is universally approved, and the Government, the town of Barcelona, and the proprietors of the mines interested, offer subsidies; and yet, notwithstanding these advantages, no applicant for a concession has presented himself, so great is the uneasiness and distrust now attending railway speculation in Spain.

The discovery is announced of a rich bearing of coal in the Government of Toula (Russia). As regards its quality, it may be observed that it is said to resemble the anthracite found on the banks of the Don; it is hard and black, and burns without flame, giving out much heat. Specimens of coal from the new bearing have been forwarded to the department of mines at St. Petersburg.

Advices from Essen (Prussia) report a great improvement in the state of that market, the demand having experienced an expansion such as was not witnessed either in 1865, 1864, or 1860. The market for iron in bars has especially improved; purchasers supposing that prices will rise in a very short time, are now contracting for great quantities of merchants' iron. The house of Jacob, Haniel, and Huysen, of Gutehoffnungshutte, near Sterkrade, the Styrum Company, near Oberhausen, and several other houses, have already announced, by circular, an advance of 6s. 8d. per ton in their merchants' iron; other foremasters are expected to make similar announcements.

THE COPPER TRADE.

Messrs. Turnbull and Watson (Liverpool, July 31) write—Copper (Foreign): Just as the outward mail was leaving telegraphic advices came to hand, via New York, that the charters for June would be extremely heavy, on account of the greater portion of the speculative holdings on the coast being about to be shipped. This news brought sellers into the market at 68s. 10s. to 69s., but buyers showed very little disposition to operate. The market closes quietly, with few transactions. Quotations for bars, 67s. 10s. to 68s.; ingots, 71s. 10s. to 72s.; ores and regulus, 13s. 9d. to 14s.; Barilla, nominal, at 14s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. The sales have been—260 tons bars, spot, at 70s. to 68s. 10s. per ton; 300 tons bars, to arrive, at 69s. per ton; 300 tons ingots, spot, at 72s. per ton; 250 tons regulus, to arrive, at 13s. 9d. per unit; 900 tons ore, to arrive, at 14s. per unit; 57 tons ore, Canadian, Californian, and Irish, by tender, average 13s. 6d. per unit; 1240 tons ore, 12 per cent. produce, by tender, at Swansea, average 13s. 2½d. against 13s. 10½d. per unit, at the sale of the 14th inst.—Copper (English): Considerable sales of India sheets at 77s. 10s. to 78s.; prices of tough cake and best selected very irregular.—Copper (Fine Foreign): Transactions in Wallaroo at 77s. 10s. to 78s. Arrivals from the West Coast (South America) during the past fortnight.—Patagonia, from Lota, 225 tons bars, 225 tons ingots; Swansea, from Valparaiso, 20 tons bars; River Hooghly, from Valparaiso, 32 tons bars; Norman, from Valparaiso, 21 tons bars; Foxhound, from Valparaiso, 80 tons bars; Adelaide, from Valparaiso, 25 tons bars; Delta, from Valparaiso, 44 tons bars; Sidlaw, from Tongoy, Valparaiso, 40 tons bars, 22 tons ingots; Chillan Packet, from Talait, 270 tons bars; Gipsey Queen, from Carrizal, 655 tons regulus; Bolivar, from Colon, 45 tons Barilla in transit; Ann Chesbrey, 60 tons ore, 40 tons regulus; Melita, from Boston, 670 tons regulus; City of Boston, from Boston, 500 tons regulus.—At Swansea, Beatrice, from Teocapilla, 299 tons ore, 295 tons regulus; Caldera, from Paposo, 700 tons ore.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond (Aug. 7), write—There has been still almost an absence of transactions in West Coast produce. Early in the week 25 tons of Urmeneta ingots were reported at 71s. 15s., and as we write 50 tons of Chili bars to arrive, "Lota" brand, have been sold at 67s. 10s. No other business in Chili produce has transpired, and the Liverpool market closes extremely quiet. Prices of English have been very irregular, but a fair business has taken place. Fine foreign has been well upheld, and Wallaroo has made 79s., below which price it is difficult to find sellers. The next news of charters at Valparaiso are anxiously looked forward to, but the usual telegrams are somewhat delayed. Until the expected intelligence reaches, no one seems disposed to operate at all.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the GODOLPHIN HILL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—ALL CREDITORS or CLAIMANTS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY who have not received notice from the Official Liquidator that their claims have been already admitted, are hereby REQUIRED to COME IN and PROVE THEIR SEVERAL DEBTS or CLAIMS at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 14th day of August instant, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such proof, and for the purpose of such proof they are either to attend in person or by their solicitors or competent agents, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons, or by the Official Liquidator's notice) they are to send affidavits of such debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

WM. MICHELL, Registrar of the above-named Court, Truro, Cornwall.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 5, 1868.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

IN RE NORTH WHEAL ROBERT MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Matthews v. Bullen and Others, and dated the 15th day of August last, at the Registrar's Office, in Truro, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely—

24 (2401) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, H. Bullen,
20 (2401) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, R. Armstrong,
20 (2401) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, G. Cowland,
49 (2401) PARTS or SHARES of the defendant, Henry Dace, or (unless such attendance be required by the Registrar's summons, or by the Official Liquidator's notice) they are to send affidavits of such debts or claims to the Registrar of the Court at Truro, such affidavits being sworn either before some Commissioner of the said Court, or before any Court, Judge, Justice, or any Commissioner of the Superior Courts, lawfully authorised to take and receive affidavits and affirmations.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro
(Agents for Tufnell Southgate, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.)
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, August 6th, 1868.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

THE HIGHLY VALUABLE ESGAIRHIR AND ESGAIRFRAITH LEAD AND COPPER MINES.

Situate in the Parish of LLANFANGELGECURGLYN.

MR. MURRELL WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, in One Lot, by order of the Liquidators of the CARDIGANSHIRE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, on Friday, the 4th August, at Twelve for One o'clock, in the afternoon, all the LESSEES' INTEREST in THAT VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY—

THE ESGAIRHIR AND ESGAIRFRAITH MINES,

Situate in the Parish of LLANFANGELGECURGLYN, near ABERYST-WITH, in the County of CARDIGAN, together with the WHOLE of the very VALUABLE BUILDINGS, PLANT, and FURNITURE.

The set is extensive, with ample water-power at all seasons of the year for pumping, crushing, and drawing.

The estate is held under lease for 21 years from the 25th day of June, 1853, as to part, and as to the rest under lease for 21 years from June 25th, 1854, in each case at a royalty of 1-14th. Each lease is renewable for a further term of 21 years, without fine, upon giving six months' notice.

These excellent mines comprise an area of about 1375 acres, and are well-known for their productive powers.

The buildings are in repair, and the machinery in working condition, being nearly all new, so that parties purchasing can proceed at once with the working. The situation is in a first-rate mineral district.

For samples of ore, orders to view the mines, and copies of the reports, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, No. 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

Particulars may also be had of the Liquidators (as above), 8, Austin Friars; or Mr. THEODORE PAUL, C.E., Aberystwith; Messrs. HOWARD, DOLMAN, and LOWTHER, 141, Fenchurch-street, London; and of Mr. MURRELL, auctioneer and surveyor, 1, Walbrook, Mansion House, London.

VALUABLE MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS, FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, AT GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN MINES, IN THE PARISH OF GWENAP.

(Within one mile of the Redruth Station of the West Cornwall Railway).

MESSRS. MICHELL AND SON (of Littlebeside) are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN MINES.

The WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, consisting of—

An excellent 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in the cylinder and 9 ft. in the shaft, and BOILER about 13 tons;

An 18½ in. cylinder WINDING ENGINE, 4 ft. stroke, with cage and fly-wheel, and BOILER about 7½ tons;

Large balance bob; ironwork for large balance bob; new shears, 53 ft. high, with shelve; 8-arm capstan; 11½ in. capstan rope, 175 fms. long, and nearly new; horse wheel, with shaft tackle, complete.

20 10 in. 9 ft. pumps, with bottoms, 25 fms. 12 in. Fennel rods, 20 fms. 12 in. ditto

38 8 in. 9 ft. pumps, complete, 25 fms. 10 in. ditto

1 9 in. plunger poles, 5 fms. 9 in. ditto

1 8 in. ditto, with 5 and 6 in. faggoted strapping plates, 10 to 12 in. each the above rods.

1 7 in. ditto, stuffing-box 5 pairs faggoted caps, very strong.

1 6 in. ditto, and gland. 4 tons 9-16 chain, very good.

1 5 in. ditto, 10 cwt. 9-16 chain, nearly new.

1 4 in. working barrel, 10½ ft. long. 260 fms. tram-road iron.

1 3 in. ditto, 2 pairs faggoted loops, for 4 in. pin.

1 2 in. ditto, 2 pairs faggoted yokes.

1 1 in. ditto, 20 ft. flat rod shies.

1 ¾ in. ditto, 80 fms. 1½ in. flat as bucket rods.

1 ¾ in. ditto, 1 excellent toned brass bell.

2 ¾ in. ditto, 3 tons of rod and flange bolts.

1 ¾ in. ditto, 12, 14, 12, and 8 in. shaft rods.

2 ¾ in. ditto, 4 cwt. of new and old brass.

2 ¾ in. ditto, 2 sets of large blocks.

Two excellent wood houses; a good miners' dial; several tons of new and old iron; new timber; smiths' and miners' tools; pulleys and stands; iron stave ladders, air pipes, launders, large beam and scale, brass and iron weights, machine and horse whim blocks, screw stools, taps and plates, bucket prongs with brass forms, large and small shovels, and a quantity of other materials, particulars of which will appear in catalogues.

Also the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE, iron safe, &c.

A punctual attendance is solicited. Refreshments will be on the table by Eleven o'clock, and the sale will commence at Twelve precisely.

Any further particulars may be obtained at the mine; or from the pursers, F. W. DARR, Esq., Redruth; or from the Auctioneers, at Littlebeside, or Church Cottage, Perrar zabuloe.—Dated Littlebeside, August 5, 1868.

BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS.

MR. N. HURST (Auctioneer) WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Friday, August 21, 1868, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon—

All that MANSION HOUSE and IRONWORKS, with the COTTAGES and OFFICES, and the entire PLANT, TOOLS, and accessories necessary to the current going of the said works, comprising PUDDLING and ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, FORGE, FOUNDRY, with powerful condensing and other ENGINES, STRAM HAMMERS, BOILERS, LATHES, PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINES, ROLLS, PATTERNS, &c., together with TWENTY NEW COTTAGES, called "Puddler's Row."

These works are situated on the River Blyth in the County of NORTHUMBRIA, accessible by craft, and have railway communication with the Blyth and Tyne, and thence by North-Eastern, Wansbeck Valley, and North British Railways. They are surrounded by numerous collieries, and coals can be had at a cheap rate.

The mansion house, works, cottages, &c., are held on lease for a long term of years at a low rental. Copies of the leases may be seen on and after August 8, at the office of Messrs. STANTON and ATKINSON.

The works can be inspected by applying on the premises.

Inventories, particulars, and conditions of sale, will be ready on August 8, and may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. and N. G. CLAYTON, Solicitors, Sandhill, Newcastle; Messrs. STANTON and ATKINSON, Solicitors, 72, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle; or to N. HURST, the Auctioneer, 43, Sandhill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if required.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a current-going COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES, situated within a short distance of a shipping port in the Bristol Channel. The property consists of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of GOOD STEAM COAL, and is capable of being increased by the leasing of further property adjoining.

The plant is nearly new, and is sufficient for a large daily out-put. Part of the purchase-money could remain on mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars, apply, by letter only, to WEBSTER BUTCHER, Esq., Solicitor, 13, Bonville-street, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

STEAM-BOILERS made by WILLIAM WILSON, LILYBANK BOILER WORKS, GLASGOW, on the most improved principles, for home and export. All boilers made of the best material and workmanship, proved and warranted tight under a high pressure, and delivered at any railway station or shipping port in the kingdom at moderate rates. Lithograph of boilers forwarded post-free on application.

THE HAFOD-Y-MORFA, OR PRINCE OF WALES, GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE HAFOD-Y-MORFA, OR PRINCE OF WALES, GOLD AND SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate in the parish of LLANELLYD, near DOLGELLY, in the county of MERIONETH, in the principality of WALES, together with the STAMPING, CRUSHING, AMALGAMATING, and DRESSING MILLS and WORKS appertaining thereto, comprising FIVE WATER WHEELS, 16-horse power STEAM ENGINE, stamps crushing rollers, amalgamating barrels, percussion table, Britten's amalgamators, buddles, and all other machinery necessary for crushing the quartz and extracting and dressing the gold and lead ore.

The sett, which is held under lease from the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests for the residue of a term of 21 years, commencing on Oct. 10, 1862, comprises 216a. 2r. 4p., a large portion of which has never been tried, though containing many lodes of most promising aspect.

The reduced royalty payable to the Crown upon the lead and other ores, metals, and mineral substances (gold and silver excepted), is but 1-18th.

The mills, or amalgamating-works or buildings, are erected on land held under a lease from the late Sir Robert Vaughan, Bart., at the money rent of £15, or a royalty of 1-72d. The obtaining of this lease for the works was of great advantage, inasmuch as they abut upon the turnpike road from Barmouth to Dolgelly, and also upon the navigable River Madock, where there is a wharf and tramway from it to the works.

This mine, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of the celebrated Vigra and Clogau Gold Mine, has yielded gold-bearing quartz of extreme richness, some of it containing after the rate of 80 ozs. to the ton, besides which the quartz was also very rich in silver-lead and blende; indeed, it may be said that, with the exception of the Vigra and Clogau, no mine in Wales has produced the same quantity of gold. It may be mentioned that the several lodes which have been opened upon have all been proved to be auriferous.

The company have, in opening the mine, and placing their mine and works in their present complete and working condition, spent the whole of their limited capital—£18,000, and are, consequently, compelled to wind-up the concern.

The mine is on the side of a mountain, and can be worked at all points by adit levels. Four levels have been already made, the lowest being 145 fathoms in length, and leading out directly into the stamps and other works. There is also a shaft of 50 fms. deep sunk on the lode. The pioneer of gold—the greenstone—is found in the lodes in large quantities.

The mine was recently inspected by the celebrated Mr. John Hichins, of Devon Great Consols notoriety, who concludes a very lengthy report of it in the following words:—"So that it cannot be otherwise than inferred, from what I have said, that I consider this mine to be well off for good chances, which I must certainly do."

Further particulars can be obtained from Mr. GRIFFITHS, on the mine, and from Mr. ARSOLD PARKER, Solicitor, 10, George-street, Sheffield.

SALE OF IMPORTANT MINING PROPERTY AND MACHINERY IN IRELAND.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the SETT or LEASE of the

HOLYFORD MINE.

Situated in the Parish of TOEM, in the County of TIPPERARY, IRELAND, together with the VALUABLE MACHINERY and MATERIALS now on the mine.

The lease under which the mine is held is for 21 years from September, 1866, at a royalty of 1-16th, and comprises 8½ acres in the townlands of Folladuff and Lackanacra. Copper ore, realising £165,000, was sold between the years 1848 and 1857. Since May, 1867, 80 tons of ore, averaging from 15 to 17 per cent. produce, have been sold, realising £1000, on an average of upwards of £12 per ton.

The MACHINERY includes a 40-in. cylinder ENGINE, nearly new; a 12-in. horizontal ditto; PUMPS, PUMPING GEAR, and all other necessary apparatus.

The property is about ten miles from the Limerick Junction Station of Great Southern and Western Railway, and eight miles from the Oola Station on the Limerick and Waterford Railway.

Further particulars can be obtained from WM. LEWIS, Esq., Dawson-street, Dublin; and J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., 8, Austin Friars, London, where also an inventory of the machinery, &c., can be inspected.

Tenders to be addressed to the Liquidators of the Holyford Mining Company (Limited), 8, Austin Friars, London, on or before the 19th August, 1868.

The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

SLATE QUARRIES TO BE LET.

ALL DINAS SLATE QUARRIES, situate in the parish of LANAFAN-FAWR, in the county of BRECON, ten miles from the town of Builth, about five from the railway station at Garth, on the Central Wales Railway, and six from the Mid-Wales Railway Station at Newbridge.

The slate vein runs up from the river to the top of the mountain to a height of upwards of 500 feet, is about half a mile in length, and 200 yards in width.

Four openings have been made in the vein, and although penetrated only to a few feet from the surface, it produces good slate.

The slate is of good quality and fine texture, of bluish grey colour, the same as the Festiniog, Aberllefenny, and other quarries in North Wales.

The metal and quality of the slate is strong and durable, and stands the heat of enamelling perfectly.

There is room for tipping rubbish for centuries, and a plentiful supply of water at all times of the year.

The proprietor, wishing to open this valuable slate property, would deal on most liberal terms with any party wishing to undertake the working.

Apply to Messrs. WOOD and MENICK, Pen-y-dre, Crickhowell.

TO BE LET, THE ANTIMONY MINES OF GLENDINNING.

near LANGHOLM, the property of Sir FREDERICK JOHN WILLIAM JOHN STONE, of Westernhill, Baronet. The works have not been in operation since 1799, but they have just been carefully reopened, and are now in order for examination by parties desirous to carry them on; the distance is about twelve miles from Langholm Station of the North British Railway, which gives ready access to London, Liverpool, and other markets. Canonbie Colliery is on the line of railway, where the price of coal is moderate, and it can be had at Langholm Station at nearly as moderate a price as at the coal pit.

Specimens of the ore will be seen at the mines, and information afforded on application to THOMAS C. BOITWICK, Esq., Hopsgate, by Langholm; or Messrs. CAMPBELL, ESSE, and BELL, W.S., 6, Rutland-square, Edinburgh; or Messrs. JOHN and G. H. GEDDES, Mining Engineers, 9, Melville-crescent, Edinburgh.

TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.

TO BE LET, and entered upon in February next, a VALUABLE CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE QUARRY, LOW RHISOPLEY, FROSTERLEY, county of DURHAM, contiguous to and connected by a branch line with the Wear Valley Railway.

Now in the occupation of Messrs. BOLCKOW, VAUGHAN, and Co. (Limited). Terms and further particulars may be had on application to Mr. R. F. MATTHEWS, Shotton Hall, Ferryhill.—July 28, 1868.

PIG LEAD.

MESSRS. WESTON and COLLINGBORN SOLICIT ORDERS for SOFT PIG LEAD, which they are producing of the very best quality at all times of the year.

WORKS,—SWINFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

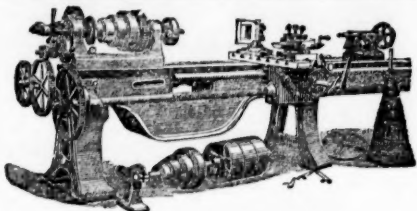
OFFICE,—18, PETER STREET, BRISTOL.

BICKFORD'S PATENT SAFETY FUSE

Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1861; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXHIBITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; and at the "UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION," in Paris, 1867.



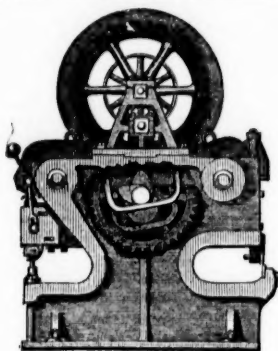
BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.



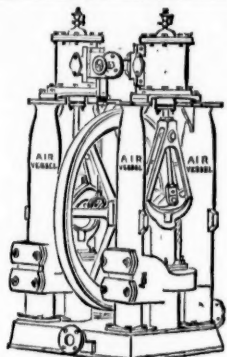
STEAM ENGINES,
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COLLIERY PLANT, AND MACHINERY,
Of every description, new and secondhand,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.

At greatly reduced prices. Best materials, workmanship, and finish, warranted.

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Monthly Circulars forwarded free of charge.

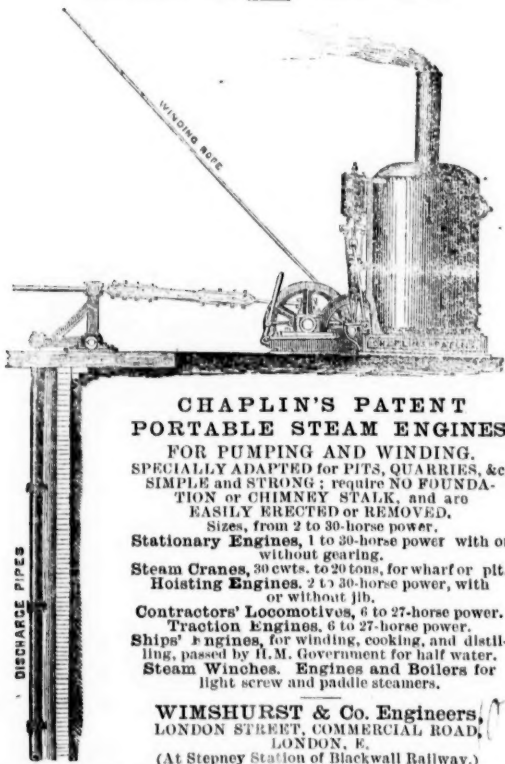


JOHN CAMERON'S
PATENT DOUBLE CAM LEVER
PUNCHING AND SHEARING
MACHINE,
1 1/4 x 1 1/4 in. x 24 in. = 8 tons, £185.
WORKS,
EGERTON STREET, HULME,
MANCHESTER.



JOHN CAMERON'S
STEAM PUMPS
From 2 to 12 in. diameter
SINGLE AND DOUBLE-ACTING
WORKS,
EGERTON STREET, HULME,
MANCHESTER.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR PITS, QUARRIES, &c.
SIMPLE AND STRONG; require NO FUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK, and are
EASILY ERECTED OR REMOVED.
Sizes, from 2 to 30-horse power.
Stationary Engines, 1 to 30-horse power with or without gearing.
Steam Cranes, 30 cwt. to 20 tons, for wharf or pit.
Hoisting Engines, 2 to 30-horse power, with or without jib.
Contractors' Locomotives, 6 to 27-horse power.
Traction Engines, 6 to 27-horse power.
Ships' Engines, for winding, cooking, and distilling, passed by H.M. Government for half water.
Steam Winches. Engines and Boilers for light screw and paddle steamers.

WIMSHURST & Co. Engineers,
LONDON STREET, COMMERCIAL ROAD,
LONDON, E.
(At Stepney Station of Blackwall Railway.)

J. BAILEY AND CO.'S

WINDING
INDICATORS
AND
SIGNAL
BELLS.



Illustrated catalogue of useful inventions, 6 stamps.

ALBION WORKS, SALFORD, LANCASHIRE.

THOMAS TURTON AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CAST STEEL FOR PUNCHES, TAPS, and DIES,
TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, &c.
CAST STEEL PISTON RODS, CRANK PINS, CON-
NECTING RODS, STRAIGHT and CRANK
AXLES, SHAFTS and
FORGINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL. FILES MARKED
BLISTER STEEL. T. TURTON
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GERMAN STEEL. WM. GREAVES & SON
Locomotive Engine, Railway Carriage and Wagon
Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.

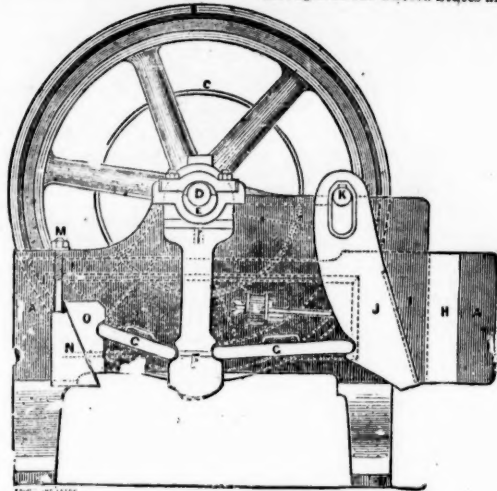
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MACADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE.

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—



The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.
For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw of about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.
H. R. Marsden, Esq. THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.
WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.
Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.
JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,

MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,

ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor WOOD having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

SOLE MAKER IN ENGLAND,

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY, MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

SILVER MEDALS, CLASSES 40-51.

AWARDED THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS MEDAL FOR CRUCIBLES.

THE

PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS UNDER MORGAN'S PATENT.

BATTERSEA WORKS, LONDON, S.W.

These Crucibles (MORGAN'S PATENT) were the only ones to which Prize Medals were awarded in London, 1862; Dublin 1865; New Zealand, 1865; and Oporto, 1865.

They have been in use for many years in the English, Colonial, French, and other Foreign Mints; the English, French, and other Arsenals; and have been adopted by most of the large Engineers, Founders, and Refiners at Home and Abroad.

The capabilities which have now for more than twelve years distinguished these Crucibles are:—

Their quality is uniform. They withstand the greatest heat without danger. Their average durability for Gold, Silver, Copper, and other ordinary metals is forty to fifty pourings, in some cases reaching one hundred. They never crack, and heat more rapidly than any other kind. One annealing only is required. Change of temperature has no effect. They can when hot from the furnace be dipped in cold water with safety. The saving of labour and metal is very great. (Messrs. BREEDEN and BOOTH, Birmingham, testify to the saving of 1 ton 2 qrs. 21 lbs. 4 ozs. of metal in melting 75 tons 6 cwt. of brass.) In Steel Melting the saving of fuel has been demonstrated to amount to a ton and a half to every ton of steel fused. For Zinc they last longer than iron pots, and save the great loss which arises from mixture with iron. Those for Malleable Cast-iron show an average working of seven days, doing each day nearly double the work of any other crucible.

As these crucibles last much longer than any others, it follows that the saving of metal must be great, because to each worn crucible a quantity of metal adheres. In fact, comparing these with other crucibles, the saving of metal and fuel alone is more than equivalent to their cost.



A are made in sizes varying from 2 ozs. to any required capacity, and are marked by the quantity of kilogrammes they will contain; thus No. 100 will contain 100 kilogrammes.
B differ in shape, but correspond in all other respects with A, and are similarly marked.
C are marked in English pounds—thus, a crucible marked 60 will contain 60 lbs.
D are made expressly for steel in various sizes.

MORGAN'S PATENT CRUCIBLES

Can be made any shape or size required, and are stamped as below:—

Having secured new Patents

for our Manufacture, and to

prevent fraudulent Imitations,



we call particular attention

to our Trade Mark, as here

shown.

"It follows, with the persistence of a law, that originators should be beset by imitators, just as in the natural world the finest organic forms are most liable to parasitical growth."—Miss METEYARD'S *Life of Josiah Wedgwood, the Potter.*

In all instances please specify "MORGAN'S PATENT," and address to—

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Complete Illustrated List forwarded on application.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED CHAIN-PUMP.
Worked direct by Steam-Engine.

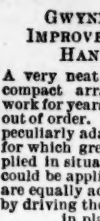
These pumps work vertical cylinders without valves or packing, and raise a considerable quantity of water. They will lift sand, mud, or grit without choking, and require only very strong and inexpensive repairs.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED PLUNGER HAND PUMP.

A very neat and extremely compact arrangement; will work for years without getting out of order. These pumps are particularly adapted for mines, for which great numbers have been supplied in situations where no other pump could be applied for want of space. They are equally adapted for use as feed-pumps, by driving them with strap from a rigger in place of the fly-wheel.

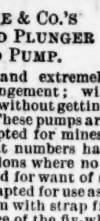
GWYNNE & Co.'s DOUBLE-ACTING PUMP-ENGINE.
As applied to the Admiralty Graving Docks, Malta, to lift from 200 to 2000 gallons per minute. The engine is of inverted tonnage of gun-tonnage and is adapted for every class of work. Prices on receipt of particulars.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED TURBINE WATER-WHEEL.

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GWYNNE & Co.'s PATENT COMBINED STEAM-PUMP.
As Applied to Railway Stations. The vertical boiler supplies the engine with steam, the pump discharging the water lifted from the well into the tank above, whence it may be drawn as occasion requires, for feeding locomotives, washing the carriages, as a fire-engine, &c. Estimates given.



GWYNNE & Co.'s PATENT WATER POWER PUMP-ENGINE.

Extremely useful wherever water-power is available. The centrifugal pump is worked by gear from the water-wheel. Suitable for supplying country mansions with water. No expense when once fitted. Made of all powers.

GWYNNE & Co.'s PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.
Small and powerful, low in cost, economical in work. No skilled labour required. Inexpensive foundations. First Prize Medal awarded at Paris last year for this arrangement.



GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE.

With or without expansion gear, for economical working. From 4 to 100 h. p.

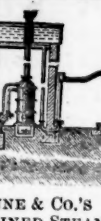
GWYNNE & Co.'s IMPROVED DEEP WELL PUMP.
Worked direct by steam engine at the mouth of the well. This arrangement is invaluable in situations where, from peculiar circumstances, the centrifugal pump is inapplicable.



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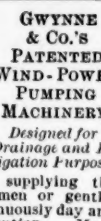
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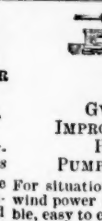
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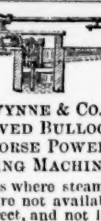
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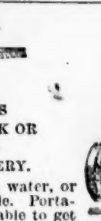
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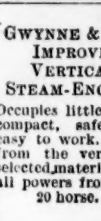
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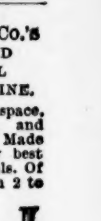
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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus.	Done.	Last Call.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
200	Botallack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	—	—	—	—
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	—	—
1000	Brookwood, t. Cardigan	12 0 0	—	—	—	—
5094	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
6400	Cashwell, t. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
916	Carroll, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7	22	21 23	—	—
509	Creghraue and Penkell, t.	—	—	—	—	—
267	Cwm Erwin, t. Cardiganshire	7 10 0	—	—	—	—
128	Cwmystwith, t. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	—	—
280	Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham	300 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock	1 0 0	450	420 430	—	—
656	Ding Dong, t. Gwulst	49 14 6	15	13 15	—	—
358	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	128 17 8	—	—	—	—
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	3 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
300	East Darren, t. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	—	—
128	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	—	—
1906	East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron	3 9 0	—	7 7 1/2	—	—
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	—	—
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	—	1 1 1/2	—	—
3500	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	—	—
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man	4 0 0	17 1/2	16 1/2	—	—
5908	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston	40 0 0	—	—	—	—
1024	Herodsfoot, t. near Liskeard	8 10 0	40	38 40	—	—
6000	Hingston Down, c. Calstock	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
165	Lelant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	—	—
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	—	—
3000	Maes-y-Safn, t. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
9000	Marke Valley, c. Cardigan	4 10 6	7 1/2	7 7 1/2	—	—
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
1800	Minera Mining Co., t. Wrexham	25 0 0	180	—	—	—
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland, c. t. c.	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
40000	Mynydd Iron Ore	8 0 0	—	—	—	—
200	Parys Mines, c. Anglesey	50 0 0	—	—	—	—
12800	Prince of Wales, t. Calstock	0 12 6	2	13 1/2	—	—
1120	Providence, t. Uny Lelant	10 6 7	24	22 24	—	—
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	350 370	—	—
6000	South Darren, t. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	—	—
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 0	—	—	—	—
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illogan	18 18 9	20	17 18	—	—
508	Summer Hill, t. Mold	3 13 6	—	—	—	—
4000	Tincroft, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Trumpet Cons., t. Helston	11 10 0	—	—	—	—
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	62	59 61	—	—
5000	West Godolphin, t. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	—	—
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 10 0	200	185 190	—	—
512	Wheal Basset, c. Illogan	5 2 6	65	50 60	—	—
1024	Wheal Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
512	Wheal Jane, s-l, Kea	10 10 0	—	—	—	—
4000	Wheal Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	—	—	—
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, t. Menheniot	8 0 0	21	19 20	—	—
80	Wheal Owles, t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	—	—
396	Wheal Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	65	57 1/2	62 1/2	—
3000	Whitewell Lead, Clitheroe	0 5 0	—	—	—	—
17000	Wicklow, c. t. Wicklow	2 10 0	—	—	—	—

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus.	Done.	Last Call.
25000	Alamillos, t. Spain	2 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—
20000	Australian, c. South Australia	7 7 6	—	—	—	—
15000	Cape Copper Mining	7 0 0	—	12 12 1/2	—	—
30000	Central American Association	1 10 0	—	—	—	—
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey	0 14 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	—	—
70000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	—	—	—	—
20000	Fortuna, t. Spain	2 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
40000	Gt. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia	20 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Gonnesa, t. c. [25000 £5 pd., 5000 £4 pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
15000	Linares, t. Spain	3 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	—	—
50000	Panalello, c. Chile	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Pel River Lead and Mineral	100 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Port Phillip, s-l, France	20 0 0	12	10 12	—	—
100000	Port Phillip, s-l, France	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
10000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil	15 0 0	20	19 20	—	—
12500	Vancouver, c. t.	6 0 0	—	—	—	—
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	0 9 7	0	7 1/2	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Co.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus.	Done.	Last Call.
50000	Anglo-Argentine, s. Argentine Republic	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, g. t.	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
12500	Anglo-Italian, g. t.	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
20000	Australian United, g.	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
2164	Burra Burra, c. South Australia	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
2000	Capula, s. Mexico	1 7 6	—	—	—	—
30000	Chionates, s. Mexico	5 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	—
12000	Cobre Copper Company, c. Chile	45 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Copiap Mining Company, Chile	16 10 0	—	—	—	—
10000	Copiap Smelting, Chile	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
300	Copper Mines Co. of South Australia [150 £100 pd., 150 £200 pd.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—
15000	El Chico Silver Mining and Reduction Company	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
50000	Fortuna, t. Chile	1 7 6	—	—	—	—
10000	Great Barrier Lead Mining, c. New Zealand	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
90000	Great Northern, c. South Australia	1 11 8	—	—	—	—
50000	Javali, g. Nicaragua	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
82640	Marquitta, c. s. New Granada	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
12500	Nerbudda Coal and Iron, India	6 0 0	—	—	—	—
51000	New Quebrada, c. Venezuela	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Ore, c. New Zealand	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Pestarena United, g. Italy	2 17 6	—	2 1/2	1 1/2	—
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, [6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.]	—	—	—	—	—
100000	Rossa Grande, c. Brazil	0 14 0	—	—	—	—
15000	San Pedro del Monte, s. Mexico	4 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	San Roque, t. Spain	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
10000	San Vicente	0 10 0	—	—	—	—
100000	Taquaril, g. Brazil	0 5 0	—	—	—	—
6000	Teresen, s-l, Isle of San	2 0 0	—	—	—	—
43174	United Mexican, s. Mexico	28 5 2	—	13 1/2	1 1/2	—
30000	Val Antigua, g. Italy	1 2 6	—	—	—	—
6000	Val Saesam, c. t. Italy	7 0 0	—	—	—	—
45000	Victor Emanuel, c. Italy	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
20000	Washoe, c. Nevada	5 0 0	—	—	—	—
80000	Worthing, c. South Australia	1 0 0	—	—	—	—
75000	Yorke Peninsula, c. South Australia	3 0 0	—	—	—	—
45000	Yudanama, c. South Australia	3 0 0	—	—	—	—

NON-DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.
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